

INFLATED FARM  
VALUES LEAD TO  
OVEREXPANSION

Land at Prices Based on  
Two-Dollar Wheat, One  
Cause of Failures

UNUSUAL PROSPERITY  
LED TO SPECULATION

Eagerness of Banks to Lend  
an Added Factor—West  
Learned Hard Lesson

## INFLATION AND ITS RESULTS

By FRANK L. PERRIN

While many conditions have contributed to emphasize the necessity of readjusting the economic balance in agriculture in the United States, it is doubtful if any single influence has been more potent than that of the inflation of land values during and immediately following the World War.

The high prices obtainable for all the products of the land sent the market value of farms in all sections higher than at any previous time in the country's history. This result was logical enough, because it was a provable fact, as simple as an example in multiplication, that lands which would produce wheat at a profit when the price was \$1 a bushel were worth twice as much with wheat at \$2. The same was true of corn land, stock and dairy farms.

It is interesting, in this connection, to pause long enough to consider the figures which have been compiled, showing the level of prices for farm lands in the principal grain states at two representative periods, 1910 and 1920. Taking the country as a whole, the average value of farm land in 1910 was \$10.45 an acre. In 1920 it was \$25.45. By 1925 it had declined to \$23.57.

Land Value Comparisons  
But this figure is more graphically shown by a comparison of values more recently indicated by the following figures:

In Pennsylvania, for instance, land values advanced from \$25.45 in 1910 to \$75 in 1920, a gain of 192 per cent. In Ohio the increase for the same period was from \$23 to \$115, or 400 per cent. In Indiana, \$10 to \$124, or 1140 per cent. In Illinois, \$10 to \$116, or 1060 per cent. In Iowa, where the inflation was greatest, from \$10 to \$227, or 2170 per cent. In Nebraska, from \$10 to \$158, or 1580 per cent, and in Kansas, from \$10 to \$63, or 530 per cent.

It is important to note in this connection that although in 1920 the average price of farm land in Ohio was a little less than half that of similar land in Iowa, Ohio in that year produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, while Iowa produced 34 bushels.

This fact is cited merely to show that the basis of land values is not always fixed upon production or upon assured net returns. This emphasizes a feature of the problem which will be discussed in a subsequent article, the difficulty of establishing, nationally, a basis of production costs in agriculture.

Farm Investment Large  
Now for the benefit of anyone who might otherwise be inclined to minimize the importance of agriculture in comparison with other basic industries, it is pointed out that the farms, including personal property holdings thereon, such as live stock, implements and chattels, represent one-fifth of the total national wealth. In recent years agriculture has contributed about one-sixth of the national income.

To go a little farther, it is shown

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Change in Art of Road Building  
Forecast at Chemists' Session

Alteration of Clay Materials at Low Cost Is Possible,  
Research Man Says; Quest for Gasoline  
Substitute Explained

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7 (Special).—Change in the whole art of road-building, with resultant large savings, is forecast through chemical discoveries indicating that it will be possible to alter local clay materials in such a manner as to have character more nearly resembling the sands, it was stated by Charles M. Upham, director of the highway research board of the State Highway Commission, Raleigh, N. C., before the automotive section of the American Chemical Society in session here.

Mr. Upham said that such a new low cost method of building roads was necessary for improvement of the nearly 3,000,000 miles of road whose traffic is not sufficient to warrant construction of the expensive pavements used on primary routes.

Chemical effort is now being directed vigorously toward production of a gasoline which has in itself a high anti-knock value. J. B. Hill, chief research chemist of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, told the same section. The cracking reaction he reported as apparently holding a means of accomplishing this end.

Seek Gasoline Substitute  
He said that commercial utilization of tetraethyl lead for high compression gasoline has already given temporary solution to the detonation problem. Mr. Hill characterized the production of a substitute for gasoline as one of the most vital problems for the application of chemistry in the future.

D. B. Keyes, professor of industrial chemistry, University of Illinois, said that the complex problem of developing a satisfactory anti-freeze preparation has been solved by chemists.

L. W. Parsons, technologist of the Tidewater Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J., pointed out that the average motor car owner has but little attention to motor oil and lubricants than to gasoline. Because of the concealed conditions under which various lubricants function, variations in quality of performance of lubricants are not detected by the motorist.

The modern motorist, through its council, has adopted an organized financial system in this country for the purpose of international exchange of funds. The American Chemical Society, in its efforts to solve the problem of the motorist, has been successful in securing the services of Marcelin Berthelot, it was announced by Dr. Charles L. Parsons of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Should Not Be Political  
While discussing any discounting to the motorist in this project, the society's secretary, Dr. Parsons, said that world centralization of control of chemistry, and declared that such a move should be inspired through cooperative action of the scientific chemical organizations, and not by governments through political channels.

The American Chemical Society has sought but good wishes for the "Chemists' Club of New York," the long considered House of Chemists of Great Britain, the "House of Chemists" in Berlin, for the national "Maison de la Chimie" to be located in Paris, and would be glad to see any of its members, who are so inclined, contribute to their support, the report stated. "It cannot, however, be political."

## Lynn Newsboys

Get Scholarships

Six Young Men Benefit This Year From Fund of 'Newsies' Established 14 Years Ago

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—Six Lynn newsboys have been awarded scholarships that will enable them to enter institutions of higher education with the opening of the fall term; their tuition to be paid from the Lynn Newsboys' Scholarship Fund, according to announcement of the fund committee just made public.

The awards this fall bring the total of scholarships credited to the fund up to 60 in a period of 14 years since the Lynn Newsboys' Association was organized.

The major portion of the fund is raised through the proceeds of an annual ball and entertainment, although many business men have been generous contributors.

The recipients of the awards this year and the institutions which they will enter are as follows: Samuel Nasick, Lincoln Institute, Boston, engineering course; James Cogan, University of Iowa; Meyer Cohen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Samuel Whitman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert Hanson, Bowdoin College; Fred Gluck, Suffolk Law School.

Hanson was one of the High School boys from this State to be selected by the International Rotary Goodwill Mission to Denmark, and upon his return from the trip to his native land he will immediately enter upon his scholarship duties at Bowdoin.

## SCHOOL MUSIC WORK

EXPANSION PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—New opportunities for study of music will be open to pupils of the Technical High School and High School of Commerce this year, through the appointment of Leroy W. Allen, formerly of Edgewater, N. J., as full-time director of musical activities. Orchestral and glee club work will be expanded.

Mr. Allen is a graduate of the University of California and received a master's degree in music from Columbia University. This will give the two schools advantages similar to those already afforded in the Central High School.

Modern Engineer Put  
"World in Its Place"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.  
ENGINEERING development is responsible for the marvelous mechanical accomplishments of the age, declared Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering, Cornell University, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Seattle.

Although the Indians had the same resources, he said, that we are now using, such resources lay untouched. Machinery for the development of both water and steam power is one of the big promises of the immediate future. Men of special knowledge will be needed more and more.

The spring meeting of next year will be held in St. Louis and the fall meeting at Swampscott, Mass. The annual meeting of 1929 will be at Minneapolis.

AUDITOR URGES  
SINGLE HOUSE  
LEGISLATURES

Vermont Speaker Outlines  
Code to Provide Actual  
Executive Power

A single legislative body, instead of two-house legislatures, and an administrative code which would give the Governor of a state the authority of an actual business executive were the proposals for improvement of state government made by Benjamin Gates, State Auditor of Vermont, at the second day's session of the National Association of State Auditors, (Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

Boylston Street Army Tears Down  
to Rebuild Better Than Before

Rat-a-tat of Pneumatic Drills, the Blue Flame of the  
Welder, Tank-like Tractors and Creaking Lorries,  
Battle to Aid Traffic

Sections in downtown Boston are rapidly approaching the restoration of paving annually accomplished by an "invading army" of men whose ammunition is sand, cement, and paving blocks, whose weapons are a clattering, rumbling paraphernalia made up of pneumatic drills like machine guns, caterpillar tractors that are miniature tanks, welding machines that send up sheets of green-blue fire, and lorries very like those that creaked and swayed across the fields of Planders.

The labor of repaving this particular section is very great in view of the character of the material used. The crown is Warren Brothers bitulithic paving superimposed upon a base of solid concrete, a combination which permanently allays the possibility of "bubbles" and holes torn in the surface by contraction or expansion of material under the effect of heavy weather. The contractors are the John McCord Company.

Whatever the public has experienced of "temporary" inconveniences has been, at least in part, compensated by the pictorial aspects of the operations with their graphic promise of new and enormously better conditions for traffic.

Here a man, hooded, and hunching gnome-like over an electric welding machine, applies steel to steel and little wisps of pallid smoke and sail-shaped sheets of blue fire rise from the track whose metal, turned momentarily rust color under the treatment, wants strengthening. And more than one pedestrian gazes

fascinated as the hooded man heats metal white hot under the point of his welder.

And a little distance away a grizzled veteran of such occupations applies a pneumatic drill to a knotted place in the old paving, his shoulders rising and falling rhythmically to the steady jar of biting force.

A caterpillar tank is able to worm its way clanking and creaking into the narrow space between the curbs (Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

WAR VETERANS  
CLEARING WAY  
FOR ELECTION

Secretary Davis Expected to  
Answer Charges Regarding  
Naturalization

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7 (AP).—The political aspects of the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars came into prominence today, as the campaigns of various candidates for office began to gather force. The elections will take place on Friday.

Frank T. Stray of Indianapolis, senior vice-commander-in-chief, is a candidate for the office of national commander-in-chief, to be vacated by Theodore Stitt of Brooklyn.

Henry W. Lawson of Everett, Mass., past national adjutant, is also being supported for the organization's highest post, and the candidacy of H. K. Duff of Lansing, Mich., treasurer of the V. F. W. Home at Eaton Rapids, Mich., is being urged by some delegates.

Visit to Newport  
Veterans and members of the auxiliary practically took the day off from business when they left the city this forenoon for a visit to Newport, where they were welcomed by a civic committee and the local post.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, late yesterday told the Providence Journal's Washington correspondent that he will either come to Providence or issue an official statement in answer to charges made yesterday to the effect that he had obstructed investigations of naturalization frauds throughout the country.

Secretary Davis's statement follows: "I have an invitation to attend the convention in Providence. I will either go there myself and answer in person or tomorrow I will issue an official statement answering Gregory's statement in full, after I have all facts before me."

Milburn R. Gregory of Reno, Nev., junior vice-commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a report accompanying a resolution urging federal registration of all aliens once a year, declared there has been great laxity in naturalization, especially on the West Coast and placed the blame directly on the naturalization bureau in the Department of Labor. The report set forth thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers have been issued.

Cost Investigation  
M. R. Beddington, a member of our organization (the V. F. W.), and an examiner with the naturalization service for over 15 years, was sent to the coast to investigate the matter.

Mr. Gregory said, "When his investigation reached higher officials an order for his removal was immediately made. Many appeals were made by various ex-service men's organizations and United States Senators to the Secretary of Labor and to the President to retain Beddington until he had completed the investigation. These appeals were all in vain."

Mr. Gregory said that fraudulent naturalization papers are not being issued as numerous now as formerly, however, but he declared that a congressional investigation of the situation is necessary.

Resolutions adopted by yesterday's business session included one urging adequate national defense measures, one indorsing citizens' military training camps, one calling for reaffirmation of the National Defense Act of 1920 and one opposing cancellation of war debts. Peter G. Gerry, United States Senator from Rhode Island, told the convention that he favors a United States navy "second to none."

Polish Scheme Studied  
The debate also brought an outspoken speech from Mr. Loggren, the Swedish delegate, and a criticism of the passive attitude adopted by the League on political questions of the day. The League, Mr. Loggren declared, had had great success in economic, financial and social questions, but it was not dealing with important subjects which ought to come under the purview of the League outside the Council, but at the same time admitted the value of personal contact among statesmen at Geneva.

But the importance of Mr. Van Bokland's speech lay in what he said about disarmament and the necessity of giving expression to the growing current opinion for the outlawing of war which, as the speaker said, is particularly strong in America.

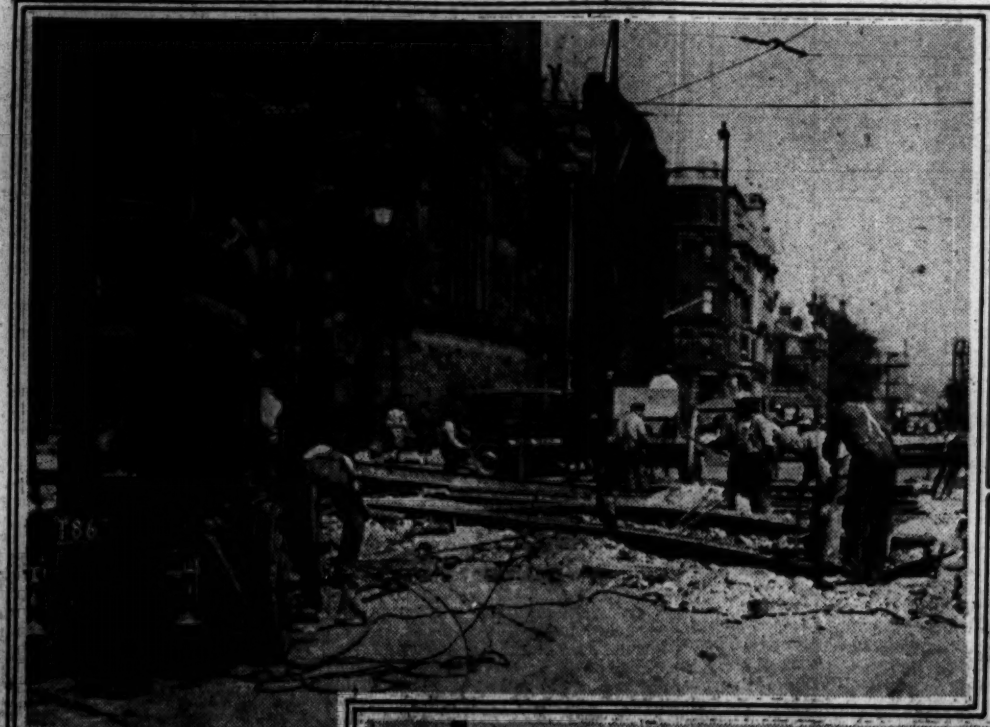
Turning Blots  
Into Decoration  
is certainly one way of making scumbling blocks into stepping stones. An interesting article on the subject will appear

Tomorrow  
on the Young Folks' Page

POLITICAL SIGNS BANNED  
UTICA, N. Y. (Special Correspondence).—Enforcement of an ordinance forbidding election posters on telephone poles, trees or fences in the village of Herkimer is announced by the police. Offending candidates find their placards are taken down as fast as they are put up.

HINDU-MOSLEM RIOT  
NAGPUR, India, Sept. 7 (AP).—Twenty-two people are stated by the authorities to have been killed and over 100 injured, as the result of Hindu-Moslem rioting here Sunday and Monday.

## Out of Chaos and Confusion Come Order and Ease

MASSACHUSETTS  
VETERANS SEEK  
EMPLOYMENT

802 Soldiers, 452 Sailors  
Apply During August  
at State Office

Employment conditions during the month of August showed a noticeable improvement as compared with July, according to the records of the public employment office at 23 Pearl Street, compiled by G. Harry Dunderdale, it was announced today by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The figures show an increase of 33 per cent in the number of persons called for, as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 10 per cent over August of last year.

The principal activity in the building trades was the demand for painters, which was easily taken care of. There was also a fair demand for carpenters and sheet metal workers, which was easily met. The metal trades were quiet with occasional calls for machinists, electricians and electric welders. The steam trades were quiet, with one or two calls for second engineers. The printing industry was rather full, with a few calls for printers in a box-making establishment. The general trades picked up a little, with a demand for chauffeurs, cabinetmakers and factory work.

The demand for able-bodied laborers on rough, heavy work was very good and every physically able man could find employment. There have been hundreds of men looking for light inside work, but there is very little demand for their services. The demand for men from the farms was practically at a standstill throughout the month. There was a fairly good demand from the summer hotels for culinary workers to finish out the season, but there were very few calls for the offer.

The demand for boys for errands and factory work was very quiet during the month, with the exception of the last week. Business in the women's departments showed some improvement, with increased demand for stitchers and young girl factory workers. Waitresses and chambermaids were in good demand and easily placed.

During the month, 1254 service men (802 soldiers, 452 sailors) applied at the office for work. Of this number, 138 (101 soldiers, 37 sailors) visited the office for the first time and were registered. Introduction cards to employers were given to 353 (245 soldiers, 108 sailors) and 209 (149 soldiers, 60 sailors) secured positions.

## PRINCE SPENDS BUSY DAY

MONTREAL, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Prince of Wales and Prince George went through a busy program yesterday, their last day in Montreal, and will leave today for Quebec to board the liner Empress of Scotland on the return trip to England. The royal brothers visited two British warships, the Calcutta and the Cairo, in Montreal harbor. The Prince of Wales then went to the Royal Service Club and Prince George played squash racquets. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales played golf at Dixie.

Influx of Pupils Tomorrow  
Expected to Overtax Schools

Buildings Inadequate for Throng, Officials Discover—  
Will Use 186 Portables to Take Care of Big  
Overflow—Annexes Needed

Appreciation of the variety of educational opportunity offered by Boston schools is given by John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent, as the chief reason why crowded conditions will prevail in many parts of the city when the schools open for the year tomorrow. It has not been possible to reduce the number of portables as rapidly as was hoped, and it will be necessary to use 186 tomorrow. Dorchester High School for Girls will go on the two-plateau system. This is a surprise as it was only a year and a half ago that the boys were withdrawn from the building and placed in a new building of their own. That building, too, is overcrowded, making it necessary to show in supervision of teachers. Boston has prepared herself for specific work along this line by courses of lectures last spring by two foremost authorities, Dr. Jesse B. Davis of Boston University School of Education gave a course to headmasters of high schools, heads of departments and others, and Prof. A. Mirick of Harvard Graduate School of Education gave a similar course to elementary school masters.

Character education in high schools, it is expected, will also be well under way with definite results to show by February. A course on that subject will also be ready for distribution before long. Both are in the charge of Arthur L. Gould, assistant superintendent.

Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, opened last September, is also overcrowded. The overflow will be placed in the old Roxbury High School, now occupied by the Boston Clerical School. It was planned to turn that school into a junior college on commercial lines, but the project has been held up by the failure to approve the appropriation asked for by the school committee.

Latin School Overflows  
The Public Latin School, also overcrowded, will have an annex in the Sarah J. Baker School on Perrin Street, Roxbury.

The new unit for the Continuation School is expected to be ready for occupancy about Christmas. Last year's completed building will be in the form of the letter H. In addition to the Continuation School classes for boys and girls, it will house the Day School for immigrants and the attendance and certificating departments of the schools. The section

FRENCH DEMAND  
AIR SAFEGUARDS  
IN LONG FLIGHTS

Transatlantic Fliers Must  
Be Able to Remain Afloat  
at Least 24 Hours

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French Government will not be a party to any French transatlantic flight at the present time, vetoing official participation and strongly discouraging individual attempts, according to a press statement made yesterday by M. Fortan, Director-General of the Aeronautical Department of the French Government. "Our department," M. Fortan said, "does not feel that the moment has come for backing flights, but when the risk of crossing has lessened, the undertaking will have our support."

M. Fortan added that the Government could not stop individual transatlantic ventures, but insisted on certain precautions, such as that no airplane can start unless it is built to remain afloat 24 hours without capsizing. The French plane must also carry a powerful radio set.

On the other hand, the Government encourages European flights, as witnessed by the landing here yesterday of the French military plane Potes, flown by Captain Labrie and Adjutant Sabau, after their Paris-Riga-Stockholm-Helsingfors-Copenhagen journey, making splendid time throughout.

Incidentally, in the non-stop Paris-Riga flight, they united the two capitals by air for the first time, covering 1270 miles in less than 10 hours.

TO INDIA OPENED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The beam wireless service to India opened yesterday. This completed the linking up of the British Dominions, since the service with Canada, Australia, and South Africa are already working. The Indian service works 200 words a minute.



## ATTACK IS MADE ON CAPITALISM IN UNION CONGRESS

At the Same Time an Appeal Is Made for Co-operation With Employers

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

EDINBURGH, Sept. 6.—A remarkable appeal for greater co-operation between employers' organizations and trade unions was sandwiched between a strong attack on the capitalist system in the opening address by George Hicks, secretary of the Building Operatives Union and chairman of the Trade Union Congress here today.

Mr. Hicks is generally regarded as a member of the Left Wing section of the union and the leader is also closely identified with the movement for the collaboration with the Soviet trade unions.

A greater part of the address was characteristic of Left Wing tendencies and therefore increased importance was attached to the passage referred to. So far no other well-known labor leader, with the exception of J. H. Thomas who is avowedly of the Right Wing, Ernest Bevin, the Transport Workers' secretary has declared himself so frankly on the subject. In the earlier part of the address, Mr. Hicks referred to the loss in membership and other damage suffered by the unions owing to last year's conflicts and suggested that the movement was fortunate to have escaped serious disintegration. He criticized the popular press on the ground of sensationalism. He dwelt on the present position of unemployment, low wages, and slum evils and declared that these things could be prevented if industry was removed from capitalist control.

The next election, he said, the immediate task was to work for the return of the Labor Government at the next election and insist that such government should be pledged to immediate action to decentralize the state departments, including the army and navy, with the object of preparing for conditions under which the people as a whole could take control of the country and all its resources. With this in view it would be necessary for the trade unions to train the workers in administration management.

At this stage Mr. Hicks interposed a proposal for co-operation with the employers in the transition period before these sweeping changes could be brought about. He expressed a doubt if machinery for a joint consultation had been fully developed, even in any particular industry, and declared that no effective machinery existed for them to join in a conference between the representatives of a great nation's organizations able to speak for all industries.

He expressed the belief that great

benefit might be derived from such a conference.

**Employers Attacked**  
Mr. Hicks then proceeded to attack the employers for introducing in some places a "veritable nightmare of economic terrorism," and for a "relentless victimization" in the coal fields, to counteract which an intensive recruiting campaign was about to be organized by the general council of the congress, he declared. He asked for the greater interest of workers in international questions and attacked the government policy in Russia and China on the ground that everything possible should have been done to foster the trade of these countries to counteract the depression in the staple industries at home.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON.—The British Trades Union Congress of delegates representing 4,000,000 workers, will discuss the extent to which the trades unions should conform to the recently passed Trade Unions Act. The left wing of the movement, led by Arthur J. Cook, the coal miners' spokesman, and Albert Purcell, member of the Trade Union General Council, want to fight the Act by entirely ignoring it. The right wing, on the other hand, under James H. Thomas, representing the railway workers, and J. Robert Clares, deputy leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, is committed to observing the act conscientiously, while conducting a "constitutional" political campaign against it.

The National Union of Railwaymen with 200,000 members, the General Federation of Trades Unions, with 700,000 members, the National Seamen's Union, with 60,000 members, and the Civil Service Clerical Association, with 17,000 members are already altering their rules in conformity with this policy. The Miners' Federation, which claims 750,000 members, and the Transport and General Workers' Union with 300,000 members, are inclined to make no change, in the hope that the Government may not feel strong enough to compel them to conform to the new law if any big strike should occur.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives (membership, 75,000), puts this side of the case, in a motion of which it has given notice, asking the Congress to recommend the unions generally to refuse to work the act until the Government appeals to the electorate for endorsement of its policy.

The agenda paper of the Congress includes a resolution to be moved by the general council protesting against the action of the Government in passing the measure "without any attempt at impartial preliminary inquiry or mandate from the people."

The Miners' Federation asks the Congress to take every possible step to secure the repeal of the eight hours act, a law passed by the Government which enables up to eight hours to be worked underground instead of seven hours which was previous the maximum.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler; moderate west to northwest winds.  
Northern New England: Mostly fair tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh south winds shifting to southwest, becoming moderate variable Thursday.  
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in north portion tonight and in Maine Thursday moderate to fresh north and northwest winds tonight becoming moderate variable Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**  
(2 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 64  
Atlantic City ..... 70  
Boston ..... 70  
Buffalo ..... 66  
Calgary ..... 58  
Charleston ..... 72  
Chicago ..... 72  
Cincinnati ..... 66  
Cleveland ..... 66  
Dallas ..... 68  
Denver ..... 64  
Detroit ..... 64  
Eastport ..... 64  
Galveston ..... 74  
Hartford ..... 74  
Helena ..... 44  
Jacksonville ..... 76  
Kansas City ..... 68  
Los Angeles ..... 64  
Memphis ..... 70  
Montreal ..... 62  
Nantucket ..... 66  
New Orleans ..... 76  
New York ..... 64  
Philadelphia ..... 66  
Portland, Me. .... 64  
San Francisco ..... 58  
St. Louis ..... 74  
St. Paul ..... 68  
Seattle ..... 50  
Tampa ..... 76  
Washington ..... 68

**High Tides at Boston**  
Wednesday, 8:33 p. m.  
Thursday, 9:13 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:40 p. m.

## "Teacher Goes to School"



DR. AURELIA H. REINHARDT  
President of Mills College, California

## Head of College Goes to Class to Keep Pace With Education

Dr. Reinhardt, President of Mills College, Attends California Summer Course on Social Progress—Says Educator Must Study Continually

OAKLAND, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—Being president of Mills College did not deter Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt from enrolling as a student in an adult summer school given here recently under the auspices of the state department of education. It is necessary for an educator to study continually, she explained, in order to keep up with the progress of the world.

The classes in which President Reinhardt enrolled dealt mainly with social progress in the United States. Discussions concerning labor and industry, assimilation of races, and our political institutions were held. The faculty was composed of Professor Frans Boas of Columbia University; an authority on race problems; Prof. Gordon Watkins of the University of California at Los Angeles; a specialist in labor problems; and Dr. William Elliott of Harvard, who specializes in problems of government.

"Education is dynamic, not static," she explained. "We must develop constantly and be ever on the alert

part of her day playing at some athletic game, being especially fond of tennis and golf.  
President Reinhardt is much interested in the promotion of world peace. She is chairman of the committee on international relationship of the National Association of University Women, an organization of which she is a former president. She is also a member of the Pan-Pacific Conference, a body which is furthering understanding between the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Last summer she led discussions at a convention of the Pacific Coast division of the university women's organization, held at Mills College. At that time, she stressed the part that international scholarships can play in promoting peace.

## BRIAND MESSAGE GIVEN AMERICA

Lafayette-Marne Celebrations Form Occasion for Expression of Amity

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP).—A message of brotherhood to America from Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, in occasion of the Lafayette and Marne celebrations was read here by Paul Claudel, Ambassador from France to the United States.

Speaking on his own account, Mr. Claudel stressed the friendship between the United States and France which, he said, began with Lafayette, and was continued with Pershing and the thousands of American war heroes.

"It is over a century ago," Mr. Briand's message read, "that Lafayette and his companions were fighting for the cause of American independence, and you are now keeping up the cultivation of their memory by associating in a single ceremony their names and that of the victory of the Marne which was for France the signal of a supreme effort and the liberation of her territory."

"Still longer will the French people remember that your soldiers fought side by side with their own. It is this feeling of deep gratitude toward the United States of America which the whole of France will be happy to express in a few days to the members of the American Legion."

**LEGION COMMITTEE MEETING**  
The new executive committee of the American Legion, State Department, will hold its first meeting tomorrow at the Bellevue. Luncheon will be served at 2 o'clock and the meeting will begin at 3 o'clock. The Secretary will call for France on Friday.

**The Frances Rene Apron**  
Non-slip, shoulder, attractive and practical. Made of heavy material. Price 75c, \$1, \$1.25 prepaid. State size and color preferred. Delamater and bloomers made to order. Address: P. O. Box 229, National City, California.

## NEW FARM TALKS TO BE OFFERED RADIO AUDIENCE

Department of Agriculture Arranges 11 Features in Extended Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To assure the radio audiences of the country of timely accurate, and first-hand information on practical and up-to-date household and farming methods, the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture will furnish 11 radio features during its new season which will continue from Oct. 3, 1927 to April 30, 1928.

Information for the programs is furnished by specialists of the various bureaus of the department. It is written in popular and informal style by trained radio writers employed by the department and after being approved by the bureau concerned with each program is sent to the stations to be broadcast.

**Former Favorites Included**  
The schedule of programs has been sent to radio stations in all parts of the United States and a full list of stations which will send out the features will be announced soon.

The same general method used last year will be employed during 1927-28 and the new season's program includes three of last year's favorites: "Aunt Sammy's Daily Housekeepers' Chat," the "Noon-time Farm Flashes," and the "United States Radio Farm School." "Aunt Sammy's Chats," which are brief discussions of meal planning, marketing, cooking, canning, sewing, furnishing, gardening, and other closely related subjects, will continue as 10-minute, five-day per week program.

**Many Topics Dealt With**  
Practical information dealing with poultry keeping, dairying, live stock, crops and soils, fruits and vegetables and marketing of farm products will be stressed in the noon-time farm flashes this year. The farm school talks will be broadcast as dialogues between practical farmers and trained farm specialists on subjects relating to crops and soils, farm economic and community life and live stock. A new program worked out in answer to numerous requests for a special poultry program will be entitled, "Poultry Chats."

Other special topics will be "The Young Folks' Program," "Insect and

**DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST SEPT. 15**  
**WILDEY SAVINGS BANK**  
52 Boylston Street, Boston

**Wild Life Allies and Enemies Talk.**  
"Primer for Town Farmers," "The Farm News Digest" and "Chats by the Weather Man."  
Two special monthly programs for this year will be the "Agriculture Situation Review" and the "Farm Playlets." The review will deal with crops and general current farm conditions, as well as the agricultural prospects in the various key regions. Timely farm problems will be dramatized into 20-minute radio one-act plays for the farm playlets.

**Stations to Be Dropped**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Approximately 20 radio stations probably will be dropped from the roll of the Federal Radio Commission for failure to apply for new licenses, commission officials report.

These are included in the 40 smaller stations which received extra time to apply for permanent licenses. About half of the 40 were said to have filed their applications but the remainder, including some college stations, either have failed to write the commission or have given various excuses for not doing so. The names of the stations to be dropped are being compiled and will be announced within the next few days.

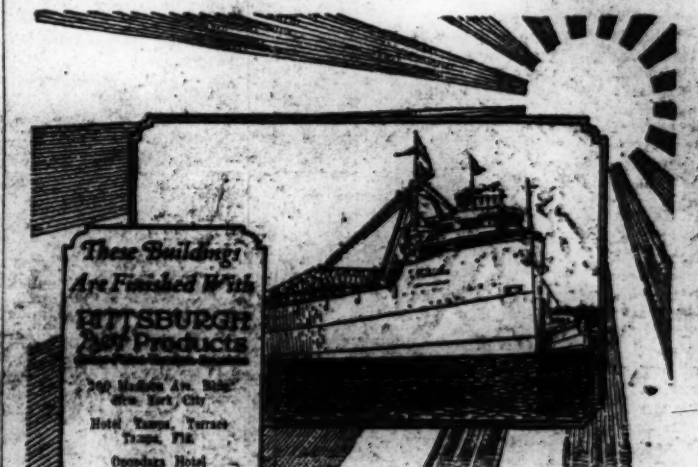
Of the score or more stations which the commission gave 30 days in which to adhere to new wavelengths and power assignments about 12 were said to have failed to meet the requirements. They have until Sept. 14 to do so under pain of suspension of licenses.

**Abrams Sisters Cakery**  
Incorporated  
**Old Virginia Cakes and Cookies**  
CAKES  
2189 Broadway at 77th St.  
2474 Broadway at 92nd St.  
1121 Lexington Ave. at 78th St.  
44 West 3rd St. at Wooster St.  
66 Fifth Ave. at 13th St.  
NEW YORK  
"DELITE IN EVERY BITE"

**SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK**  
LOW ANNUAL EARNINGS  
53 Banking Offices In  
Los Angeles, Albuquerque, Denver, El Paso, Honolulu, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, Wash. D.C., Wichita.  
Over 315,000 Depositors  
Resources Exceed \$100,000,000 Capital & Surplus \$15,000,000

**7 & 8 ROOMS**  
Overlooking Gramercy Park; new, immediate occupancy. Some with roof terrace.  
Apply on Premises or BING & BING, INC. 119 West 40th St., New York

**45 Gramercy Park NORTH**



**THE Steamer Robinson** is one of a fleet of six large freighters owned by the Bradley Transportation Co., all of which are repainted with Pittsburgh Proof Products paints of highest quality which endure the severest service.

## Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

Seals every pore and fiber of your building against moisture and decay—saves repair bills—prevents property depreciation. Will not check, crack, peel or blister. Low square yard cost because of great covering capacity per gallon.

## Velumina Flat Wall Paint

Soft, harmonizing, beautiful tones for interior walls! Shows no laps or brush marks. No pores to absorb dirt. Easy washing takes the place of redecorating.

Sold by Quality Dealers; Used by Exacting Painters

**PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.**

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories: Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Calif.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

**Theaters**  
Colonial—"The Merry Malones" 8:15.  
Madison—"Half a Woman" 8:15.  
Copley—"On the Hiring Line" 8:20.  
Shubert—"My Golden Girl" 8:15.  
Hollis—"The Baby Cyclone" 8:15.  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
**Art Exhibits**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 1 to 5.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 to 4, admission 50 cents; Sundays 1 to 6, free.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Convention, National Association of State Auditors, Hotel Statler, continues through Friday.  
Luncheon, Lions Club, Copley Plaza, 12:45.  
Convention, Railway Mail Association, Hotel Statler, continues through Friday.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER**  
**EXPERT REPAIRING**  
**ARTHUR W. FITT**  
41 WINTER STREET - 4th FLOOR - BOSTON - MASS.

**In The Center Of Things**  
—Business, theater and shopping district of St. Louis and convenient to all railroads, bus and street car lines.  
Has the quiet refinement of an exclusive club.  
400 ROOMS  
400 BATHS  
All outside rooms with many unusual features.  
Rates from \$3.00  
Price posted in each room  
Charles Hales Managing Director

**THE MAYNARD**  
St. Louis, Mo.  
In Hotel of distinction

## The New OLYMPIAN

—to Seattle-Tacoma  
At Home On This Great Train!



**The MILWAUKEE ROAD**

No thought of soot or cinders, of lurching vibrations will mar the delight of your swift, smooth flight across the continent on the New Olympian. Designed to bring hotel comfort while traveling at racing speed; coil spring mattresses in all berths.

Most modern equipment from wheels to ventilators. This train glides on roller bearings, and for 660 miles it is electrified!

Introducing a new epoch into transcontinental travel, it is the most luxurious and swift means of land travel known! No extra fare.

3463-371  
131810

Geo. B. Haynes, Pass. Traffic Mgr.  
C. M. & St. P. Ry.  
Union Station, Chicago, Ill.  
I am planning a trip to the Pacific Northwest. Please send me your travel literature.  
Name .....  
Address .....

## Warning!

**THE NEWEST COUNTERFEIT**  
The seizure by the police at Newark, N. J., of 2,000,000 counterfeit safety razor blades opens up the existence of what is alleged to be one of the newest and most important bits of fakery found in this country in a long time.  
These blades were an excellent imitation of those made by the Gillette company, one of Boston's greatest manufacturing concerns, whose product is known as the highest grade product known. They are said to have a market value, if sold as genuine, of \$150,000, and that company if they had been sold in competition might have been a dead loss to the petition. The police believe that the men at Newark are but part of an international ring that has been marketing the counterfeit.

## Counterfeit Gillette Blades

To the Public: To the Trade:

RECENTLY, attempts have been made to foist upon the public safety razor blades in imitation of genuine Gillette Safety Razor Blades.

By placing the name Gillette on inferior blades and branding the packages with this Company's name and trade-mark, these unscrupulous individuals have attempted to place counterfeit blades in the hands of Gillette users.

In appearance these blades are difficult of detection. In use they are so inferior as to be easily recognized as base frauds.

Criminal trickery has enabled the makers of these imitation blades to simulate the appearance of the well-known Gillette Blade package.

To protect the users of Gillette Blades, we suggest that you purchase your Gillette Blades only from recognized, established retailers of Gillette Razors and Gillette Blades.

**Gillette Safety Razor Co.**  
Boston Mass.



## HUGHES DRAFT BY REPUBLICANS GAINS SUPPORT

Party Leaders Confident He Can Be Counted On As Reserve Candidates

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Political observers here are still considering the interview given out by Charles E. Hughes on his return from Europe this week regarding the 1928 Presidential situation and are more convinced than ever that Mr. Hughes will accept the Republican nomination if he is called upon by the party to take it, but that under no conditions will he accept it until he is sure President Coolidge is out of the running.

They feel that Mr. Hughes will not seek the office. Meanwhile his friends refer to the fact that in his whole career of public service he has never sought an office. They add, however, that his party can count on him as a candidate in reserve to serve if needed.

Mr. Hughes still clings to his statement that Mr. Coolidge, despite the President's personal wishes, will be renominated and re-elected. Mr. Hughes is a staunch supporter of Mr. Coolidge and in his interview given in May expressed the opinion that the way to maintain the even balance of present prosperity was to keep him in office.

George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, when asked about Mr. Hughes's position and the Hughes interview, said that if Mr. Hughes and Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York are opposing candidates for the Presidency, it will mean a stiff battle for the State.

Political Situation Discussed  
William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee in the 1916 campaign, when Mr. Hughes was the Republican candidate against Woodrow Wilson, dined with Mr. Hughes Monday night at the Union League Club and while the political situation was discussed, Mr. Wilcox would not give out any statement except to say that "Mr. Hughes will speak for himself," and that he "believes Mr. Coolidge will be renominated."

Charles C. Lockwood, a member of the Executive Committee of New York, who returned to the United States on the ship de France, is another who believes that Mr. Hughes can be "drafted." Mr. Lockwood expected to see Mr. Hughes while in Europe and found him out on the national political situation, but later decided not to seek the interview.

Mr. Hughes expects to go to Hot Springs, Va., tomorrow. He will go to Chicago next week in connection with the drainage canal litigation in which he is referred.

LABOR SECRETARY WILL MAKE REPLY  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, will appear at East Greenwich, R. I., at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town Thursday, Sept. 8, at which time he expects to make answer to charges of fraud in naturalization preferred by Milburn Gregory, of Reno, Nev., junior vice-commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in the latter's annual report, just published.

Mr. Davis had received only newspaper comment on the charges and was therefore not familiar with their details. He stated that if the report of Mr. Gregory contains the charges which it is said to carry he will take the matter up in his Greenwald address.

Mr. Davis stated that so far as his information of the charges went, most of the alleged frauds which are attacked were committed prior to his administration. Raymond P. Crist, Commissioner of Naturalization, said that in one instance a matter now brought up as an alleged fraud was committed prior to 1906.

AMESBURY GAS HEARING IS ON  
The Amesbury division of the Haverhill Gas Light Company earned

THIS BOOKLET  
— reveals secrets of beautifying the home and wardrobe —

199 ways of applying the charm of color described and illustrated. Dull, faded costumes and home decorations can now be transformed quickly and easily into fashion's newest novelties.

Special sections on the simpler way of tinting and the new art of changing a color with the aid of Putnam No-Kolor Bleach.

SEND 10¢ to cover postage and handling

Free Sample Package included of Dye (specify color) or No-Kolor Bleach.

Address Dept. U  
Putnam Fadeless Dyes, Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES for Tinting or Dyeing

only 3.65 per cent on the property invested in furnishing light to residents of that town. M. L. Sperry, vice-president of the company, declared today before the public utilities commission.

In answer to the petition of the selectmen of Amesbury for a reduction in gas-light rates, Mr. Sperry declared that in 1926 the company as a whole barely earned the regular dividend and that this year "we are assured we are not doing as well as last year."

The company filed more detailed figures with the commission today. Atty. Frank L. Simpson, representing the selectmen of Amesbury, asked that the company furnish information on the charge by the selectmen that \$300,000 worth of capital investment in the city of

removed from the bustle of the street, but a fine path passes directly in front of it and the two oblique paths give ready access to it from Princes Street.

An Enduring Work  
The motive underlying the memorial is indicated by the inscription on the pedestal which reads, "1914—A tribute from men of Scottish blood and sympathies in America to Scotland," and the quotation from Judges 5:18, "A people that jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field," also by the inscription which is incised in stone beneath the frieze: "If it be life that waits, I shall live forever unconquered. If death, I shall die at last, strong in my pride and free."

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie (whose war memorials at Cambridge, Eng., Ottawa, and throughout the United States are famous) has interpreted America's gift to Scotland in a work of art which will endure. It consists of the seated figure of a kilted youth with his rifle across his knees, starting up to answer the call. He is placed upon a pedestal behind which runs a 25-foot frieze, showing a recruiting party headed by a pipe band and followed by all sorts and conditions of men flocking to the colors. The frieze is framed by the wall in which it is set, and supported by pillars, benches, and curved ends, all in Craigleith stone, of which Edinburgh is built.

Site Well Chosen  
The proposal that people of Scottish sympathies in America should erect a memorial in Scotland brought at once a grateful response from this country. The Duke of Atholl, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, and Cameron of Lochiel were the Scottish members of the committee on site, and they have, it is generally admitted, done their work well and have earned the gratitude of future generations.

Dr. Tait McKenzie has had the benefit of the services of Reginald Fairlie, A. R. S. A., architect of Edinburgh, and together they have worked upon the setting of his sculpture. The result is one of which both America and Scotland may well be proud.

CABINET TO DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION  
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, may interrupt his stay at Geneva to fly to Berlin in order to take part in a Cabinet meeting at which the political situation will be discussed. For this purpose the Chancellor and other Cabinet Ministers who are absent will return immediately to Berlin. Also President von Hindenburg is expected back.

It cannot be said that much enthusiasm is displayed here over Aristide Briand's official announcement of the pending withdrawal of further troops from the Rhineland. If this had been done two years ago when the promise was made it would have improved Franco-German relations, but as it is the withdrawal is an incomplete fulfillment of a promise, it is said here, which comes too late.

LIRA TO REMAIN BELOW 92 TO £1  
Italian Government Denies Rumor That Revaluation Is Contemplated  
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
ROME, Sept. 7.—A sheet order of the Fascist Party, which, after the Official Gazette in which laws and decrees are published, is the official journal of the régime, was published yesterday. In addition to showing the membership of the Fascist Party, the sheet order gives a formal denial to the rumor that the movement is contemplating a further revaluation of the lira, affirming that "for an undebated but certainly lengthy period" the lira will not rise above 92 to £1, nor sink below 89.

With regard to the anti-Fascist agitators who persist in spreading defeatist rumors regarding the monetary policy of the Government, necessary steps against them will soon be taken, for "Italy possesses more islands than are marked in old geography manuals."

This is a clear reference to the deportation of critics of the financial policy of Fascism.

The sheet order, moreover, points out with satisfaction to three recent successes obtained by Fascism abroad. A number of anti-Fascist ex-deputies who are now taking refuge in Paris recently presented to the Interparliamentary conference a protest against the Fascist move.

The Italian standpoint on the problem of passports for those deprived of their citizenship triumphed at Geneva, despite strong opposition. Finally at the International Press Conference, the Italian delegates succeeded in submitting various proposals which the conference considered worthy of examination.

COURSE FOR ORCHARDISTS  
ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 7 (Special).—The State College of Agriculture at Cornell, desiring to improve fruit picking and the methods of orchardists in New York State, will give a two-weeks' course in marketing, packing, grading, and shipping this winter, in addition to the usual 13-week course.

Present conditions in the industry and strong competition from the Pacific Coast states makes it necessary to emphasize the importance of the grade and the pack, the university says.

## American Ambassador Unveils Scottish Memorial in Edinburgh

Hundreds of Scots Cross Atlantic for Ceremony Which Takes Place in West Princes Gardens Beneath Shadow of the Famous Castle Rock

EDINBURGH, Sept. 7 (P)—The American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, unveiled here today a memorial raised by Scottish-Americans in honor of the Scots who fell in the Great War. Hundreds of Scots who crossed the Atlantic were present for the ceremony, which

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## BOLIVIA REPORTS UNEARTHING OF RUSSIAN PLOT

Documents Found Said to Prove Activities of Third Internationale

LA PAZ, Bol., Sept. 7 (P)—The Third Internationale at Moscow is charged by the Bolivian Government with attempting to organize a revolution here with the object of setting up a Communist regime.

Documents alleged to have been obtained from the secret archives of the Soviet Embassy in Paris and forwarded here for submission to the Bolivian Parliament purport to show that one "Comrade Martinez" was sent to this country, and that he was to be supplied with 1,000,000 francs with which to foment the revolution.

One of the documents marked "very secret" allegedly signed by M. Zalkind, secretary of the Third Internationale and written at the order of the Communist leader, Nikolai Bukharin, instructed Martinez as follows: "On your arrival there (in Bolivia) you will begin the work of organization of Communism and place yourself and all your energies and efforts in the service of a Communist revolution."

The putative instructions directed Martinez to open a business house under cover of which the revolutionary work would be carried on and "which will be the general staff of the government and serve as the medium of communication with our agents in other cities of South America."

Presentation of the documents to the Bolivian Parliament by the Foreign Minister was followed by a vote of confidence in the Government. At the same time it was announced that another Communist movement had been discovered and suppressed, with the arrest of the leaders.

The charges of a Communist plot in Bolivia, to be carried on under the cover of a business organization, recalls the raid last May on Soviet House in London, headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation and of Arcos, Ltd., Soviet commercial organization. The British authorities charged that the commercial transactions carried on there served as a cloak for subversive activities, and on the basis of documents seized by the Scotland Yard raiders broke off both diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Government.

Among the secret addresses said to have been seized in the Soviet House raid appears the entry "Señor D. Martinez Catalina, Calle 11 No. 1230, Montevideo, Uruguay," but there is no indication in the dispatches from La Paz that this is the "comrade" allegedly designated to take charge of Communist activities in Bolivia.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (P)—What France owes to the American Legion is told by Marshal Foch in an article appearing in the next issue of the Revue des Vivants. After recounting step by step the "magnificent efforts" of the Americans during the war, the Marshal writes:

"Today the veterans of this great period have come back from America. For the first time the American Legion is going to hold its national convention outside American territory, and it is going to be in France."

"After many years of peace, the defenders of a just cause want to live again the memories and emotions of the struggle, to see once more the places where they fought and conquered, to place wreaths on the graves of their comrades who died on the battlefields in this land of France."

"It is difficult to conceive of greater loyalty to the past, of attachment to that ideal common to our two nations which is being pursued by more resplendent humanity through work in peace and liberty."

"As in 1917, we cordially greet our American brothers-in-arms. Once more they are welcome among us. Our hearts beat in unison with theirs."

OREGON FACULTY EXPANDS  
EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Three professors, two in the art department and one in the Greek department, have been added to the faculty of the college of liberal arts and sciences of the University of Oregon. It is announced by Dr. James H. Gilbert, dean.

PICTURE HANGING SIMPLIFIED  
For small pictures and little money—Three professors, two in the art department and one in the Greek department, have been added to the faculty of the college of liberal arts and sciences of the University of Oregon. It is announced by Dr. James H. Gilbert, dean.

"Say it with Flowers"  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn. Florist  
124 Tremont Street, Liberty 4317  
BOSTON, MASS.

## TARIFF ISSUE CITED AS HOPE OF DEMOCRATS

Mr. Hitchcock, Warning Against Pre-Convention Strife, Urges Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A warning to Democratic presidential candidates against a heated pre-convention campaign was sounded by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, one-time United States Senator from Nebraska, on his arrival here on board the steamship Ile de France. Mr. Hitchcock declared that "such a contest, or one in the convention, always weakens the party, whatever the outcome."

Mr. Hitchcock made a plea that issues rather than candidates should be stressed. He declared the campaign issue to be the important problem of the Democratic Party. Mr. Hitchcock expressed the opinion that a short practical platform would swing many independent votes to the Democratic ticket, while a complicated statement covering 20 or more questions would cause dissension within the party and defeat at the polls.

In discussing important issues, Mr. Hitchcock said, "European countries are tearing down their tariff walls, which have restricted commerce between them. Germany and France have just concluded a great reciprocal commerce treaty. It is time for an attack in America on excessive and prohibitory tariff taxes."

NEVER MADE IN PASTE FORM

Positively Contains No Glycerine or Oil

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Cleans the tartar from the teeth and leaves your mouth, gums and teeth entirely clean without grit, glycerine or oil.

Sold Everywhere

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.  
San Francisco, Calif.

**Filene's**  
BOSTON  
Built on value; growing on value

Just 15 years ago  
the new Filene store  
was opened.

WE THINK perhaps readers of The Christian Science Monitor may be interested in having us tell them frankly how our business has grown since then:

The last year in the old store our sales were  
\$4,810,900

The first year in this store our sales were  
\$8,466,487

In the year ending Aug. 31, 1927, our sales were  
\$29,909,760

(An increase of \$2,662,412 over the preceding year)

We have no anniversary sales nor anniversary months because we believe we can serve you better by giving the best values we can all the time. On this anniversary you will find us, therefore, doing what we do other days—striving to supply you with the things you want at the lowest possible prices. Perhaps after all, this is the best way to show our gratitude to the public for what it has done for us.

We still speak of this as the new Filene store. Perhaps because of that we constantly seek to keep it new, constantly improving, constantly brightening, constantly seeking new and better ways of serving you.

The 1927 crop of improvements include two permanent investments for the greater convenience and comfort of our customers—a \$250,000 ventilating system for the Automatic Bargain Basement, which folks have shown us in a very practical way that they appreciate. Workmen are now building a \$425,000 addition to our Cambridge building to enable us to store more furs and deliver your parcels more quickly.

The Filene store is rededicated today to SERVICE, repeating here what we said in 1912:

"Right distribution of right merchandise at right prices."

Roomier without the penalty of unwieldiness

**Real Car Joy must include**

6-Cylinder Smoothness and Dash — High-compression Power and Performance—Size and Roominess without Unwieldiness—Steady Riding without Useless Weight—50 Miles an hour all day long — and far greater speed when wanted — Riding Easy Like Gliding — Economy of Price, Operation and Maintenance

And Essex Alone Combines Them All

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Coach	735
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All prices f. o. b. Detroit plus war excise tax



## TWO CANADIAN PLANES FLYING OVER ATLANTIC

London to London and Windsor to Windsor Flights Resumed

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Sept. 7 (AP)—The plane Sir John Carling, bound from London, Ont., to London, Eng., hopped off from the airport here at 7:25 a. m. today, eastern standard time.

Capt. Terry Tully and Lieut. James Metcalf are co-pilots of the Carling. The plane on its first attempt to hop from London, Ont., to London, Eng., hopped off from the airport here at 7:25 a. m. today, eastern standard time.

On the second attempt she reached a point estimated by the aviators as well beyond Prince Edward Island but encountered such heavy fog they flew back over New Brunswick and, finding clear weather in Aroostook County, Maine, landed in a hayfield in the township of Washburn last Thursday night.

The fliers went to the near-by large town of Carleton Place, in the heart of Maine's great potato-growing region. There they waited for favorable weather reports until Monday, when they flew to Harbor Grace.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Royal Windsor resumed its transatlantic flight to England at 4:53 o'clock this morning, and as the first streaks of dawn were tinting the eastern sky, headed its nose toward Harbor Grace, N. F., its next stop.

The take-off was perfect. The giant monoplane rose without effort after a short run, and after a short circle of the beach raced out to sea. The fliers are C. A. "Duke" Schiller and "Phil" Wood. Their plane was last seen as it headed into a triangular opening in the clouds through which the first rays of the rising sun were gleaming.

The plane was believed to have headed due east after leaving here. It was reported five minutes later over Cape Elizabeth but that was the last time it was seen. Weather along the coast was good but slightly cloudy. At Machiasport visibility was 15 miles, at Rockland 12 with a slight fog, and at Monhegan Island 10. The distance between this place and Harbor Grace is approximately 900 miles in an airplane.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Royal Windsor passed over Digby at 7 a. m., eastern standard time. According to a message received by the Halifax Daily Star, she was flying the course followed by the Old Glory yesterday.

CLARKESVILLE, N. S., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Royal Windsor, headed east, flew over this village at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, this morning.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Royal Windsor passed over the village of Grand Bank on the southwest coast of Newfoundland at 11:30 a. m., eastern standard time. Grand Bank is about 125 miles from Harbor Grace.

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 7 (AP)—William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee arrived here at 2:18 o'clock this afternoon from Calcutta, India, on their round-the-world flight.

The Pride of Detroit landed on the racecourse at 2:18 o'clock this afternoon. He covered the distance from Calcutta at an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

The aviators reported that half an hour after their departure from Calcutta they encountered bad monsoon weather, with strong cross winds and continuous heavy rains for 2½ hours. Later they found the weather pretty good. The machine behaved well. The fliers plan to continue their journey tomorrow.

The world fliers, according to plans announced in Calcutta, yesterday intend to fly from Rangoon to Bangkok, Siam, and thence to Hanoi, French Indo-China. From there on their stops will be Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Midway Island and Honolulu on the way back to the United States. Their trip will end at Harbor Grace, N. F., where they took off on Aug. 27.

Schlee told the newsman in Calcutta that they had hoped to circle the world in 28 days, but they believed this no longer possible, in view of the delays they have encountered. They hoped with luck, however, to better the record round the world trip of 28 days 14 hours.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 7 (AP)—Capt. F. T. Courtney, British aviator, plans to resume flight tomorrow morning, piloting his flying boat, the Whale, to Horta, in Azores, on his way to Newfoundland and New York.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lieut. R. Bentley, young South African air force instructor, who is flying a light De Havilland Moth plane from London to Capetown, S. A., landed at Leba, the ancient Leptis Magna, near Tripoli, today. He plans to start for Soltan, Egypt, tomorrow morning. Bentley hopes to reach Cape Town by Sept. 15.

CRANWELL, Eng., Sept. 7 (AP)—Charles A. Levine again postponed his transatlantic hop today, weather reports showing that a 35-mile gale was blowing over the North Atlantic. Levine and his pilot, Capt. Walter Hinchliffe, arrived early this morning at the Cranwell airdrome, where their monoplane the Columbia is in readiness. They were reluctant to postpone their attempt again, but bowed to the advice of the meteorological experts.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—In a final "tuning up" flight preparatory to his proposed flight to Paris, Captain René Fonck took off today with his Sikorsky S-37 for the local air station, Washington, D. C. With Fonck at the controls and six passengers the take-off on what was expected to be a two and one-half hour flight was made at 8:50 eastern daylight time.

Those on board were Lawrence W. Curtin, navigator; Ensign Stephen Edwards, radio operator, and Henri Bartheaux, probable fourth member of the Paris flight. O. A. Dickinson and his son, Arnold C. Dickinson, of Pittsburgh, Mass., financial backers of the Sikorsky Company, and George Honnauer, Jupiter Motor expert.

It is with the Sikorsky S-37 that Fonck hopes to fly to Paris in 28 hours this month in an attempt to redeem his failure of last year, when his plane crashed at the take-off. The return flight from Washington will probably be made tomorrow.

Flights at a Glance  
By the Associated Press

Old Glory, en route to Rome, flashed an S-O-S shortly before daylight. Then came complete silence. She was estimated about 500 miles off Newfoundland. Near by steamers reported the night very dark, with big waves and bad wind. Several steamers started for rescue with the nearest one estimated about 83 miles away.

The Sir John Carling hopped for the transatlantic flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to London at 7:25 a. m., eastern standard time.

The Royal Windsor, Windsor, Ont., to Windsor, Eng., started before daylight from Old Orchard, Me., for Harbor Grace.

The Pride of Detroit reached Rangoon, Burma, at 2:50 in the afternoon, Burmese time, on the round the world flight.

The Columbia's flight from England to New York was postponed until tomorrow.

The Flying Whale, at Corunna, Spain, tomorrow, is supposed to fly its flight westward across the Atlantic.

Pride of Detroit's Log  
By the Associated Press

Sept. 7.—(Twelfth day)—Calcutta, India to Rangoon, Burma, 665 miles, having covered 8695 miles or about two-fifths of route around world. On twelfth day holders of present record, 28½ days, passed their geographical half-way mark on Siberian Railway.

Aug. 27-28—Harbor Grace, N. F., to Croydon, Eng., 2350 miles.  
Aug. 29—Croydon to Munich, Ger., 600 miles.

Aug. 30—Munich to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 500 miles.  
Aug. 31—Belgrade to Constantinople, 500 miles.

Sept. 1—Delayed by Turkish authorities.

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Sept. 2—Constantinople to Bagdad, Iraq, 1075 miles.  
Sept. 3—Bagdad to Bunder Abbas, Persia, 885 miles.  
Sept. 4—Bunder Abbas to Karachi, India, 710 miles.  
Sept. 5—Karachi to Allahabad, India, 925 miles.  
Sept. 6—Allahabad to Calcutta, India, 485 miles.

SPAIN-TO-ARGENTINE AIRSHIP READY SOON

Spanish Pilot Tells of Progress on Passenger Zeppelin

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The dirigible to be used in an effort to establish regular trans-Atlantic service between Spain and Argentina, now under construction in the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen, Germany, probably will be completed in time for a trial round-trip flight between Seville, Spain, and Buenos Aires next spring, according to Major E. Maldonado de Meer of the Royal Spanish Air Force, who is on his way to Detroit with Major B. Molan Garcia, where they will enter the James G. Bennett international balloon race with the Aero Club of Spain's balloon Hispania.

Major Maldonado was said to be the choice of King Alfonso to command the dirigible, which will be the largest ship of its kind, having a gas capacity of 105,000 cubic meters. It is expected to be completed in the fall of 1928. It is expected that the ship will leave Seville for its maiden voyage during the Hispanic-American Exposition to be held there in October, 1928.

Major Maldonado is a graduate of the United States Army Ballon and Airship School at Scott Field, Ill., and he has done considerable flying in this country in both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air craft. He expressed the opinion that a prevailing north wind during the race would give the Hispania the best opportunity to reach its maximum distance. He will pilot the balloon and hopes to reach Maine or New Hampshire under favorable conditions.

AUBURN COMPANY BASE OF NEW MOTOR MERGER  
TOLEDO, O. (AP)—Merger of three nationally known automobile and motor manufacturing companies, involving total assets of \$14,000,000, is announced by E. L. Cord, president of the Auburn Automobile Company, Auburn, Ind.

The concerns in which the Auburn company has acquired a majority stock control are the Locomotive Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pa.; Duesenberg, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; and the Limousine Body Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Annual sales volume of the four companies will total approximately \$10,000,000, Mr. Cord said.

SPINNERS TO CUT OUTPUT  
MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 6 (AP)—A private meeting of the American section of the Cotton Spinners' Federation here today recommended the curtailment of production by a stoppage on Saturday and Sunday, or its equivalent, until the end of October. This means 13 hours idleness for spinning machinery each week.

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## WIRELESS S. O. S. IS DISPATCHED BY OLD GLORY

Message Sent When Plane Was Some 500 Miles From Newfoundland

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—A wireless S. O. S. from the monoplane Old Glory, sent out during the early morning hours of darkness, when she apparently was some 500 miles east-northeast of the tip of Newfoundland on her trip from Old Orchard, Me., to Rome, sent liners and warships racing to her assistance.

Old Glory's cry for help, as picked up by several transatlantic ships and relayed to the Radio Corporation of America, was sent out at 8:30 o'clock today, Greenwich mean time. Beyond the fact that her crew of three adventurous aviators—Lloyd Bertaud, James D. Hill and Philip Payne—were in the grip of some tragedy over the trackless wastes of water, no details were given.

Within a few minutes of receipt of the S. O. S. several ships, obeying the immutable law of the sea, were rushing under full steam toward the estimated position of the transatlantic airplane. The liner Transylvania, westward bound, appeared to be nearer Old Glory than any other ship. The steamer reported that she was 53 miles away.

Message From Ship's Captain  
"The Transylvania is now 83 miles from the plane, and, owing to the pitch darkness, it will be difficult to see the plane," read the laconic message from the captain of the steamer. "As soon as picked up will report to you. Fresh westerly winds and sea."

At the same time the steamships California, Carmania and Lapland, all westward bound to the States, reported picking up the S. O. S. At least the Carmania and the Lapland were believed to be in the general vicinity of Old Glory, although farther away than the Transylvania.

Not only were great liners doing their utmost to bear aid to Old Glory, but the Navy Department radioed the news of the airplane's flight to all naval vessels of the Atlantic fleet. It was assumed that within a short time warships would be plunging their way toward the monoplane.

The steamship Carmania notified the Radio Corporation that Old Glory, prior to her S. O. S., had reported that she was following the Great Circle to Rome, at a speed of about 100 miles an hour.

Weather Experts' Report  
The Washington weather experts this morning described the great storm that was racing, in the form of a low pressure system, toward the coast.

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circle course as stormy or unsettled across the entire ocean, this route was said to be fraught with great difficulties. More favorable weather was reported to the south.

It was 12:23 p. m., eastern standard time, yesterday that Old Glory took off from Old Orchard, amid the cheers of wellwishers. The weather was fine, and the silver and gold of the air, levitating glistened in friendly sunshine as she took her course.

Throughout the afternoon and evening reports came back, from one place and another, indicating that Old Glory was going well. At 11:57 o'clock last night the steamship California sent a message saying that she had sighted the plane about 350 miles east of Cape Race. Still everything appeared to be all right aboard the monoplane.

This was the last report received, however, until the S. O. S. given out here at 4 o'clock this morning, eastern standard time.

Monoplane is Sighted  
The Radio Corporation of America early today announced receipt of a wireless message from the steamship California which stated that it had sighted the monoplane Old Glory at 11:57 o'clock, eastern standard time, last night about 350 miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The message received from the California was as follows: "0457 Greenwich mean time, lat. 48:09 north, long. 48:43 west, monoplane Old Glory on transatlantic east-bound flight passed overhead. Flying well."

ALASKAN PAPER MILLS TO AID TIMBER TRADE  
PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Large sales of pulp wood in Alaska contemplate the installation of two 200-ton paper mills within the next five years, T. T. Munger, director of the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station, reported upon his return from five weeks in the national forests of southeastern Alaska. A new timber era is just opening for Alaska, Mr. Munger believes.

Because extensive cutting necessitates a plan, based on the fundamentals of forestry, which will encourage reforestation and the sustained production of the forests, Mr. Munger was called to Alaska. During his time in the company of Charles H. Flory, district forester, he helped to start a research program.

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## Bottle Makes Four-Year Trip From Long Island to Azores

Note From New York Man Brings Answer After Being Found by Fisherman—May Have Skirted England on Way

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—After being tossed by wind and wave for four years, a note, enclosed in a sealed bottle which Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Humphreys threw into Long Island Sound on June 26, 1923, has at last come ashore and has been answered. The reply reached Mr. Humphreys from Porto Formosa, St. Miguel, Azores, where the bottle was washed on the rocks and found by a fisherman.

Mr. Humphreys and his wife were cruising in the Sound on board their yacht, the Fenella, when they wrote the note and threw it overboard. The reply, signed by Antonio de Lima Raposa, in Porto Formosa, follows:

Bottle Slightly Cracked  
"I just received from the hands of a fisherman a bottle containing a fragment of paper that says what follows in letters almost unintelligible:

"If anybody finds this, please let me know when and where you find it and . . . yacht . . . June 26, and your address."

"The bottle was found, cracked probably a few days before, and with some drops of water inside. It was found at the bay of this small village of Porto Formosa among the rocks on the north part of this island of St. Miguel, Azorean Islands, after passing more than four years in the water."

It is believed by oceanographers that the bottle containing the note passed into the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk Point and, falling into the Arctic southerly current, was swept south of Cape Hatteras, where it probably was caught up by the Gulf Stream. Thence, they believe, it was carried to the northern coast of Scotland or in the easterly branch of the Gulf Stream, which skirts the southern shores of Great Britain, where it again came into the southerly Arctic current flowing from Norway through the North Sea and the English Channel and was swept along the French and Spanish coasts and out around the Azores.

Mr. Humphreys is a yacht broker living at 1083 Park Avenue, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

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There's a Jenney Station near you. Visit it—note the friendly atmosphere—whether you buy or not. You'll know it by this sign.

JENNEY GASOLINE

It began AT A WORKBENCH

In the early sixties a young man bent over his cobbler's last in a tiny shop on Greenwich Street, New York, often far into the night . . .

Now in 1927 that tiny shop has grown to be the largest single shoe store in the world! The Coward Shoe Store in Boston follows next in size.

That's progress. That's the story of a young man who stuck to his last.

For James Coward was determined that the shoes he sold should be comfortable shoes, that their leathers and workmanship should be honest and their prices just. So he made them himself.

As it was in the beginning, so it has been all along. Now it takes many men to do what James Coward once did alone. But his precepts of quality, comfort and value have ever been the beacon light in the growth of this business. In fact, they have been the very reason for it!

Leadership has come. The Coward Shoe is known world-wide. And so today more than ever these standards are zealously guarded. Now in the third generation of proprietorship, The Coward Shoe is still in every sense The Coward Shoe. It is regarded as a name to live up to—not a reputation to trade upon.

And this great shoe store, with its almost limitless range of styles, sizes and widths of shoes to provide comfort for practically every foot, is but the physical realization of an earnest young cobbler's ideal.

The Coward Shoe  
SHOES OF QUALITY SINCE 1866  
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Add Pontiac.

Then add the new Buick.

And LaSalle.

Each of these was an achievement; but one thing remained. Cadillac had been always a synonym for perfection in the fine car field. Could anything be done to improve Cadillac?

General Motors decided that something could be done—something as radically different as the creation of LaSalle. We invite you this week to go to any Cadillac showroom and see the result.

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## NORTHEASTERN READY TO TAKE 400 FRESHMEN

Enrollment Will Commence  
Tomorrow—Six New  
Instructors Named

Four hundred prospective freshmen, from nearly every state in the Union and several foreign countries, will register at Northeastern University tomorrow morning from 9 o'clock until noon. According to Prof. Milton J. Schlagenhauf, director of admissions, 300 men will be admitted to the school of engineering and 100 to the school of business administration. Upperclassmen will register next Monday morning.

The engineering school has operated on the co-operative plan since 1909, being a pioneer in this field, but for the first time this year the business administration school will adopt the co-operative system. So far as is known, the Northeastern business school will be the leader in co-operative training in commercial colleges.

**Faculty Has 61 Members**  
Carl S. Eli, vice-president, has announced six additions to the faculty. The staff this year will number 61. A. Arthur Capone has been named instructor in foundation of learning. He received his M. A. degree from Boston University in 1924 and for five years has been connected with the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Charles W. Havice, a graduate of Allegheny College, who received his M. A. degree from Boston University in 1925, was named instructor in industrial engineering. He has been instructor in English and journalism at Allegheny and instructor in English at an Americanization school. Everett C. Martin, a graduate of Colby College, who has worked for Houghton Mifflin Company, was appointed instructor in English.

A graduate from the school of business administration of Northeastern last year, Elias C. May, was named instructor in business management.

Henry S. Richardson, an Amherst graduate, was appointed assistant director of admissions. From 1919 to 1925 he was in charge of professional training of war veterans for the United States Veterans' Bureau.

**Professor Smith Honored**  
At a faculty dinner yesterday, President Frank P. Spear welcomed the new men. William Lincoln Smith, professor of electrical engineering, was presented a cake, a traveling bag and \$25 in cash. Professor Smith came to Northeastern in 1895, the same year that President Spear took over the educational work of the Boston Y. M. C. A., from which Northeastern sprang.

Freshmen will attend the faculty-freshmen reception Friday evening in Convention Hall, corner of Garrison and St. Botolph Streets. On Saturday the first convocation will be held in Bates Hall.

## CITY TAX SALES NOW UNDER WAY

2030 Parcels Listed This  
Year Against 13,831 in  
Previous Period

George H. Johnson, city tax collector for Boston, is holding today the annual sale of real estate for tax liens remaining unpaid from Sept. 15, 1926, after having advertised these properties for three weeks in the City Record, the official municipal publication, as required by law.

At the time of the first advertisement for unpaid taxes there was a total of 1110 property owners representing 2030 parcels of real estate, some of which have since the meantime, however, been paid.

Mr. Johnson has compared this year's tax lien sale with that of last year showing that in 1926 there were 5196 delinquent property owners who represented 13,831 parcels of real estate. This year, however, the number of property owners in arrears was 4086 less and the number of properties 11,801 fewer.

**Campaign Shows Results**  
This intensified campaign for collecting back taxes resulted, according to Mr. Johnson, in a saving of \$10,326 in the cost of the first advertisement of the tax title sale.

While the law allows the sale of property after the lapse of 14 days of a demand for payment by the city collector, nevertheless it is not deemed advisable to do so until the lapse of the period in which the property owner has the right to petition for abatement on his assessment to the city treasurer, namely, until April 1 of the year following the imposition of the tax.

Formerly individuals who bought tax title liens were allowed a profit of 10 per cent, but under the last administration of James M. Curley as Mayor the amount of profit a title buyer could collect was deducted to 8 per cent, and that only on the amount of the entire tax and charges from the date of sale, the percentage to be figured by the month. In other words, if a delinquent should seek to redeem his property tomorrow the title buyer can collect but 8 per cent of the total amount of delinquency for one month.

**Advertising and Fees**  
The properties being sold today at the City Hall Annex, are for amounts of taxes over \$200 are in arrears, 8 per cent from Sept. 15, 1926 plus the cost of advertising and the collector's fees. If under \$200, and many of them are, the interest charges are 6 per cent while the title buyer's interest remains at 8 per cent.

In the event of the tax title not being purchased by an individual the city collector must take the property and within one month give a deed for it to the city treasurer who, after a period of two years, must foreclose and the city takes over the undeclared real estate. Sale for foreclosure is also allowed to a tax title purchaser should his purchase be still in his hands at the expiration of two years.

## The Man With the Pick Is Passing



At the Left Is a Compressed Air Drill Used to Tear Away Sections of Old Street Coverings, and Accomplishing an Astonishing Increase in the Amount of Work of Like Nature That Could Be Done by the Man at the Right With the Pickaxe.

## REPAVING WORK EMPLOYS ARMY

almost inconceivably small spaces among passing cars and supply trucks, and to accomplish tasks of rolling and transmission of tools, and the summary tearing up of tracks and lifting them about with small cranes, all in a single trip. Men stand open-mouthed at the sidewalk and wonder—men who have watched caterpillar tanks bumping over shell holes in France, but never as efficiently as these soldiers of construction.

**Ample Solace for Merchants**

For merchants who have seen these operations at their very door hamper the arrival and departure of patrons, there rests the solace of knowing that the few short weeks given to the work will result in an area of such smooth street surface as to be a distinct advantage. The temporary disturbance of street traffic, has been, therefore, welcomed and the ripping up of tracks and the laying of new sections has been resolved into a spectacle of modern engineering method, with electricity and steam accomplishing work which, less than a decade ago, was done by a score or more of horses.

The clatter of revolving concrete mixers, doing the work of a dozen laborers in a quarter the time such a task formerly took, the staccato rat-tat-tat of pneumatic drills ripping paving blocks loose, or tamping sleepers, the digging up of cement blocks and the prying accomplishments of great air-compressing engines—all have worked industriously, sometimes almost fantastically, to the common end of newly smooth street paving in a minimum of time.

Already the end is well in sight for the Boylston Street restoration. The contractor having in charge this \$40,000 undertaking will have finished the entire first section. The block between Clarendon Street and Dartmouth has been finished for approximately a fortnight.

**Buses Do Away With Tracks**

The tracks, no longer in use because of the bus service from Massachusetts Avenue down over the Charles Street, West End route, have been removed and the surface is a fine example of smooth paving of great strength and convenient width. In the meantime the work of relaying tracks from Berkeley to Clarendon streets is being facilitated. Repaving is now progressing on the southerly side of the distance, the northerly side having been finished first.

Through all the processes none has caused any delay among Bostonians, and the activities of the tanks in tearing up and carrying off old rails. The tank is competent to crawl over anything in its course, clutches with chains the loosened rails, and drags them in a minimum of time to flat cars of the Boston Elevated, to which they are removed by electric cranes.

Waiting only upon the completion of this section of repaving is the space between Park Square and Tremont Street, along Boylston Street. This has long been a riddled stretch, full of holes caused by the contraction of wooden paving blocks. In view of the increased volume of traffic in the autumn weeks an augmented army of men will be put in with a greater number of machines to tear up the worn-out paving and to replace it with all the speed of which compressed air, electric current and steel power are capable.

**ATHLETIC DIRECTOR NAMED**

LUDLOW, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special)—John T. Hunt, a graduate of Brown University and the National Recreation School in New York, has been appointed by the Ludlow Athletic and Recreation Association to supervise the men's division during the coming season. The organization, started in 1906, has steadily expanded until it now is recognized as one of the more important factors in the community's life.

**MILLS OPEN AFTER HOLIDAY**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7 (AP)—Personal in all departments of the American Manufacturing Company returned to work yesterday after a two weeks' vacation, the annual summer recess.

## CAMBRIDGE GAIN IN SCHOOLS SEEN

More Than 1200 Registered  
for Latin High and Rindge  
—Two New Buildings

Enrollment in the Cambridge High schools which will open Monday will exceed the enrollment of last year by approximately 15 per cent, according to Michael E. Fitzgerald, Cambridge superintendent of schools. More than 1200 registered for the Latin High School and the Rindge Technical High School during the registration period in June, when the prospective freshmen were taken to the high school buildings and given full descriptions of the courses which they would take in high school. Only 1050 registered during the same period of the previous year.

**Two More Buildings**

To provide for the increased enrollment the city has purchased two additional buildings which have been remodeled during the summer for classroom purposes. One will be used for the household art department of the Latin School, and the other will be used for overflow classes from the Rindge Technical High School. They are located at Cambridge and Irving Streets.

Repair work costing \$60,000 has been carried on in the high school buildings during the summer. A new gymnasium has been built for the Latin School. Redecorating is still going on, but will be completed in time for the first classes next week.

**City Provided Milk**

During the summer Cambridge conducted a unique school system for 1200 children who were not adequately provided for by their parents. More than 9000 quarts of milk were given to the children attending the open air classes each day. The pupils were fed by the city. Since Cambridge inaugurated this system, a Connecticut community has made plans to conduct such a school.

Another summer school for 583 delinquent students saved the city thousands of dollars, Mr. Fitzgerald says, for it made it possible for the pupils to catch up to their class by repeating subjects which they had failed to pass.

**LYNN SHORE VISITED  
BY MANY SANDPIPERS**

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special)—Unusual quantities of seaweed on the beaches of Lynn are said to be responsible for an influx of thousands of sandpipers which are finding the Lynn seashore a pleasant place for a stopover in their long flight from their summer homes in the arctic regions to their winter dwelling places in the pampas of Argentina and Patagonia.

All day long the feathered tourists may be seen thrusting their long bills into the sea-grass, racing to and fro with the advancing and retreating waves, their long legs flashing in the sunlight. As the bathing area wide berth to the patches of seaweed the birds enjoy plenty of seclusion. Every now and then, a wave, larger than the preceding ones, tumbles in upon them and like a burst of wind from the funnel of a steamer, they rise in one huge flock, circle over the water just above its surface, and return to the same spot on the shore again.

The sandpipers are seen every year on the beaches of Lynn and the North Shore, but seldom in such large numbers as this season. How long they will remain depends a great deal upon the weather and the seaweed.

Some seasons the little visitors have remained on the Lynn beaches as late as middle September.

**"FIN COM" INVESTIGATION**

An investigation was started today by the Boston Finance Commission on the handling of firms which hold city contracts for constructing public improvements.

## CANADIAN MAIL CLERKS SEND GREETINGS TO CONVENTION HERE

Methods Compared at Meeting of Clerks' Association—  
Legislation Favoring Government Employees Urged  
by President Collins in Report

John P. O'Farrell, president of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation of Canada, today presented the greetings of his 1500 fellow members to the delegates of the American Railway Mail Association convening this week at the Hotel Statler, and expressed his appreciation for the friendly feeling which exists between the two organizations. The morning was devoted to a short business meeting and a memorial service. The business session this afternoon was omitted to permit the committees appointed yesterday and today to meet. The delegates visited the stores in downtown Boston this morning and went to the Navy Yard this afternoon.

In commenting on the differences between the conditions under which the railway mail clerks work in the two countries, Mr. O'Farrell pointed out that there were vast unhabited spaces in Canada. This brings about a condition in which large amounts of mail are dispensed in a few thickly populated districts, and very little elsewhere. In the United States there are more towns and small cities around and between the large centers than there are in Canada. This alters the problem of sorting mail on the trains, and only 1400 railway mail clerks are employed in Canada to serve the whole country.

**Get Cent a Mile**

Continuing, he said: "Instead of having an expense account as the clerk do in the United States, the Canadians are paid at the rate of a cent a mile and meet their expenses on their trips. They are

satisfied with the system. The salary rate between the two groups varies widely. The maximum salary which a railway mail clerk can receive is about \$1800, whereas in the United States the maximum is about half as much again. The federation is trying to have this corrected."

Mrs. Herbert F. French, national president of the women's auxiliary, gave an address, and the Rev. T. R. Burns of the Immanuel Methodist Church of Waltham delivered the memorial sermon.

**Wants Month's Vacation**

William M. Collins, national president of the association, in his report yesterday made several recommendations for legislation, including enactment of a law granting postal employees 30 days annual vacation with pay.

Henry W. Strickland, industrial secretary, dealt in part with the postal policy bill which congressman Charles Kelders introduced into the Sixty-Ninth Congress. He said that railway mail clerks are interested in this bill "because postal policies and methods have a very definite relation to their salaries and working conditions."

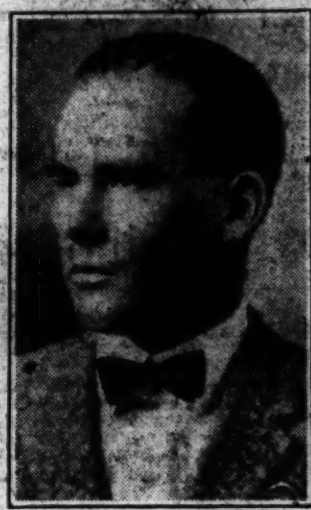
The American Expeditionary Force Postal Agency clerks who are among the delegates, and who live in Boston, will gather tonight for their informal biennial banquet and business meeting. About 200 men in different parts of the United States who are members of the group can not be present. The officers for the next two-year period will be elected tonight.

## Reception Tendered Missionaries Assigned to Fields in Near East

Party of 20 Will Sail on S. S. Edison From Port of  
Boston—Commissions Conferred and Welcome  
Extended—Varied Services Covered

A reception to 13 missionaries, 12 of whom are bound for Turkey, was tendered this afternoon in the rooms of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon Street, under whose auspices they are sailing to

**Going to Turkish Post**



HAROLD T. PENCE  
Will Serve American Board as Agricultural Missionary.

morrow on the S. S. Edison from the port of Boston.

The bon voyage was arranged by

## LECTURE SERIES IS ANNOUNCED

Lowell Institute Subjects  
Include Wide Range  
of Interests

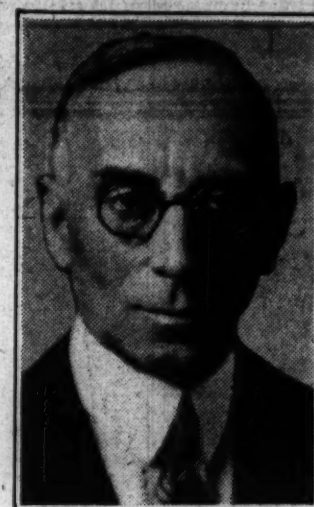
A group of seven courses is offered in the Lowell Institute's annual free public lecture program which will open at Huntington Hall in the Rogers Building on Oct. 3, ending in the latter part of April. Prof. Raoul Blanchard, Grenoble University, a former exchange professor at Harvard University, will be the opening lecturer. In a series of eight lectures he will speak on "Le Peuple de la France."

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, lecturer on history of the Far East at Harvard University, will give a series of eight lectures on "China." The course will be held on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 p. m., beginning Monday, Nov. 28. "The Founders of the Middle Ages," in the subject of the third group to be given by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand, professor of Latin at Harvard University, on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m., beginning Jan. 11.

Edward P. Cheney, LL. D., professor of European history in the University of Pennsylvania, will give a series of six lectures on "The Foundation of Reform in England in the Nineteenth Century," on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 p. m., beginning Feb. 6. The fifth lecture will be Sir Dr. Herbert Brown Ames, who on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 p. m. will speak on "Struggles and Settlements on the Fringe of Rural Civilizations." The series starts on Feb. 27.

The sixth course will be "The Folk Songs of France, Italy, Germany and Russia." The series will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays, starting Monday, April 2.

"Twentieth Century Discoveries in Science" will be the subject of six lectures given by Robert Andrews and Thos. J. D. director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology. The series will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m., beginning April 13. Dr. Millicent B. is holder of one of the Nobel prizes in physics.



H. S. BOWMAN  
State Auditor of Indiana.

## AUDITOR URGES SINGLE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Comptrollers and Treasurers, convening in Boston.

Mr. Bates spoke on "The Coordination of Department Functions Through an Ideal Administrative Code."

**Things Not All Wrong**

Emphasizing that a code is an attempt to cast into precise and practiced form methods of procedure and rules of operation covering one or all branches of municipal activity in an endeavor to get away from the technical method of the old fashioned lawmaker, Mr. Bates said:

"A general admission that things are all wrong is not necessary, neither is it desired, but a general confession that things may be made better seems quite necessary if real progress is made."

"The political aggrandizement of the individual is impossible in the scheme of governmental improvement. The members of this organization should unselfishly accept changes and strive to keep abreast of the progress being made in other directions. To foster and encourage better and more efficient methods of administration of government is primarily the purpose of these conferences."

**Many States Reorganizing**

"Compared to the progress made by private industry the machinery of government has been tardy and often reluctant in its efforts to meet the changes needed and demanded by the economic influences which have prevailed in the business world. There is a tendency to stick to the old traditions embodied in flimsy methods and uneconomic procedure. Many states have attempted to reorganize their governments on a more businesslike basis."

"I believe standing commissions or councils established for the purpose of research and study alone are most essential to our modern systems of government. They should be made up of men of knowledge, men with strength of character, unafraid to make recommendations to both executives and the Legislature."

"Our legislative bodies are cumbersome things. A single legislative body is sufficient. It should be made up of men of knowledge, men with strength of character, unafraid to make recommendations to both executives and the Legislature."

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**Task of Administration**

"After the Legislature has gone, the Governor and his helpers are left behind to juggle and twist and turn its acts with a sincere endeavor of carrying out its intentions. The administration of the law is carried on under the executive and heads of the departments under an administrative code."

"Many of the states have the civil service method of fixing and determining salaries. This is an adequate means of arriving at a fair basis of adjusting earning power, but the salaries of the heads of the departments should be fixed by the executive. A salary fixed by the Legislature is not always attractive to the right man for the job. In the past 20 years the legislatures have added to the duties and responsibilities of the state officers, but there has been little inclination to increase the salaries."

Stating in short the state organizations which, he believed, should bring about efficiency through coordination, Mr. Bates proposed:

Election of executive for a four-year term.  
Executive appointment of individuals as heads of the departments.  
An executive budget.  
One small legislative body.  
Proper administrative housing facilities.

**Judiciary Council.**

And possibly a legislative council. "Our Nation has taken a leading place in the world's trade and through our engineers, inventors and business men," he said. "Supposing tomorrow our people should see their way clear to turn over the organization of our political system to the engineers, and big business men of the country with faith in them that they would unselfishly render the same type of service that has given our country its leadership in other directions? We all know of some of the things that would be eliminated. Some of us might lose our jobs and be relegated to some inferior place, or we might become stirred to greater and more useful activity and show ability that we are not aware we possess. Why not political laboratories for research and investigation along side the chemical research laboratories?"

**Indiana Law Described**

L. S. Bowman, state auditor of Indiana, speaking on "State Control of Local Tax Levies and Public Debt," emphasized the economic problem that taxation has become. Mr. Bowman related that in 1919 the Legislature of Indiana enacted a law giving taxpayers the right to

appeal from the action of local taxing officials when in their judgment such officials were inclined to extravagant practices in the administration of public affairs.

"When the first assessment under the new law was completed," he said, "it showed an increase in valuation from \$2,233,761,055 to \$5,743,253,806 which increased the borrowing power of every taxing unit on an average of 2 1/2 times. This increase in borrowing power made it necessary to place further restriction in the issuance of bonds, otherwise the advantage gained from an assessment based on full valuation would be lost by a corresponding increase in current expenditures and bonded indebtedness."

New features of the law are that the State Board assesses the capital stock of all banks and trust companies, it assesses all public utilities, it may certify for reassessment property deemed wrongly assessed, it may order reassessment of any real estate in any year other than the regular year when all real estate is assessed. The board also has a right on petition of 10 or more taxpayers to review all bond issues of more than \$5000 and similarly to pass on all tax levies fixed by local taxing officers.

"The result of the operation of this law since 1919 has been to save to the taxpayers throughout the State by the reduction of tax levies and bond issues approximately \$50,000,000 by the direct action of the Tax Commission," Mr. Bowman said.

## Descendants of Mayflower to Have an Executive Board

General Congress at Plymouth Decides to Add a Council-General and Committee of Five Members to  
Administrative Forces of the Society

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special)—Before delegates to the 11th annual general congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, meeting here at the Hotel Somerset and the First Church in Plymouth, left for a motor trip to Provincetown this afternoon it was decided to add a council-general and an executive board of five members to the administrative forces of the society.

Both these offices are newly devised to more explicitly deal with certain matters of great importance to the growth and development of the society than it has hitherto been possible for existing committees to do.

The executive committee, which will be elected tomorrow together with the roster for the ensuing year of general officers, will be so drawn as to reflect the representation of all geographic horizons of the society and give divisional societies an opportunity to share in the governing of the whole.

The business session today was absorbed with a variety of amendments to the constitution, the most important one carried being the provision for a new executive board. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the congress will convene for the election of officers and conclusion of miscellaneous business.

Officers were unanimously today in expressing an opinion that this has been one of the most enthusiastic and supported meetings held by the society and that, from all sections of the country represented there were the most encouraging reports of expansion. Practically every related state society reported a conspicuous increase in membership; treasuries are in general in a thriving state and the acquisitions of important documentary matter have been unusually important during the last year.

At the business session yesterday Mrs. Thomas H. Ball of the Pennsylvania Society made a report of the meeting of the Leyden Society of Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, Holland, and appealed to the congress to consider the erection of an appropriate memorial or tablet in the church in Leyden where the Pilgrim John Robinson preached in 1620. The matter was referred to the general board for action.

Obviously the forthcoming celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary holds the greatest interest for Mayflower descendants, and participation to an appropriate degree was strongly recommended. A committee will be appointed, before the conclusion of the congress, to confer with the general committee of the Massachusetts Bay celebration committee.

Mrs. Alton B. Parker of the New York society, chairman of the women's committee of the congress, in the name of the "Bulgar Manor" organization of England, asked delegates to take an active interest in the movement to perpetuate the memorabilia of the career of George Washington.

The report of the Massachusetts Society was dominated by report of the purchase by the society of a copy of the "New England Memorial," written by Nathaniel Morton and printed at Cambridge in 1689. The book contains the oldest known record of the names of the signers of the famous "Compact" in the cabin of the Mayflower. It was pointed out by George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the Massachusetts Society, who read the re-

## NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET

Tenth Annual Conference  
Is Held in New Building  
at Bridgewater

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special)—Particular interest attaches to this year's annual conference of state normal school principals and teachers which opened at the Bridgewater Normal School last evening, as it is being held in the fine new building recently completed and marks the return to the usual meeting place after two years at Framingham. It being the tenth annual conference called by the Massachusetts Department of Education, the conference also partakes of the character of an anniversary. This is to be marked tomorrow evening by a special dinner at which four former principals of normal schools are to be guests of honor. They are William A. Baldwin of Hyanis, Henry D. Whittemore of Framingham, Frank F. Murdock of North Adams, and William D. Parkinson of Fitchburg. Each will speak on "The Normal School in Retrospect and Prospect."

Dr. Charles S. Pendleton of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., is the speaker of chief importance today. He began his address with a review of the history of the normal school, a good normal school, when he spoke of content and method of subject matter courses in a normal school or teachers' college. He followed this morning with an address on how the practice school functions in a good normal school. Later he conducted a conference on essentials of organization and instruction in normal schools and this afternoon spoke to the question, "What Constitutes Good Teaching," and How Can It Be Developed?"

Dr. Charles Russell, principal of the State normal school at Westfield, also was a speaker of the afternoon taking for his subject: "Ways of Helping the Normal School Graduate to Meet the Problems of the First Year of Teaching."

This evening will be given over to inspecting an exhibition of projects and project materials worked out in the different normal schools and affiliated training schools, to be explained by representatives of the different schools. A film of a grade project and a May Day festival by normal school students and training school pupils at Lowell will be shown.

port and who was the negotiator of the purchase of the book that were it not for the list provided in this book modern historians might not be able to tell nearly so much concerning the identity of the signers of the document.

The subscriptions for purchase of the book, which was bought for \$1350, were made by members of the society, 1200 in number. One other copy of the "Memorial" is in possession of the society but it is not in good condition as this newly acquired copy.

Membership in the Massachusetts society has increased by 50 since the last report and 1675 members are now on the rolls. The youngest member is Miss Edith Shaw. She is now six months old, who was elected to membership at the age of two months and 21 days.

All members of the general congress were cordially invited by Mr. Bowman to visit the new headquarters of the Massachusetts Society at 9 Walnut Street, Boston, where much additional genealogical and historical information concerning Mayflower Descendants has recently been catalogued.

## POSTERS TO PLEAD CAREFUL DRIVING

Posters, signs, stickers and placards directed against the reckless driver and the careless "jay-walker" and heralding the safety campaign, to be conducted from Monday, Sept. 12, to Saturday, Sept. 24, were displayed for the first time this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The campaign is being conducted on a State-wide scale by the Boston Automobile Club in cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Safety Council, Governor Fuller's highway safety committee, Mayor Nichols' safety committee and the Automotive Equipment Association.

Posters and stickers were distributed for window display and for pasting on automobiles, trucks, houses and other conspicuous places. At the meeting of various business firms at the Chamber of Commerce today each made application for the number of signs needed.

## MILL LIQUIDATION INQUIRY SOUGHT

Governor Fuller today received a letter from the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce suggesting that he direct some department official to investigate the necessity of the proposed liquidation of the Lyman Mills in Holyoke. The Chamber at the same time is writing other leaders in state and national life asking them to inquire as to the necessity of the proposed liquidation. A meeting to vote on the liquidation is to be held in Room 322, Exchange Building, Boston, Sept. 15, at 11:30 a. m.

The Chamber of Commerce of Holyoke, interested in the civic and industrial life of Holyoke, "greatly fears that the proposed action of the directors of the Lyman Mills Corporation will be of great loss to both Holyoke and the State of Massachusetts." Persons to whom letters have been sent, are asked to assist in any way possible through advice, influence or intercession with the leaders of the proposed liquidation.



## UTILITIES PLEA WINS FIRST STEP

Petition for Change in Naming Members Approved as to Form

Three initiative petitions were approved as to form yesterday by Arthur K. Reading, attorney-general. The first concerned a change in the method of naming members of the State Public Utilities Commission, providing for the election of four and appointment of the fifth. This petition, asking for a change from the present system of having all five commissioners appointed by the Governor, was brought by citizens of Revere. The other two petitions concerned the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One of the members of the Revere committee which waited upon the Attorney-General said that although the people have the power to legislate for themselves under the initiative provisions of the Constitution, and although there has often been much agitation over the decisions of the Public Utilities Commission, the question of the election of these commissioners is a matter which should be left to the people. It was explained that Revere citizens have been dissatisfied with rulings by the commission on street car transportation and electric and gas service.

Those signing the petition were: James A. Zolla, Michael E. Tobin, James M. O'Brien, Herbert T. Jeffrey, Wilfred V. Barrett, James P. Butler, Edmund V. O'Hearn, Charles A. Donovan, Charles E. Marden and Francis H. Farrell.

The Constitutional Liberty League and the Liberal Civic League also had their initiative petitions approved as to form, the first step in their attempt to place the question of the repeal of the prohibition amendment on the ballot at the next state election.

The next step must be the obtaining of 20,000 signatures of voters who are in favor of repeal. This will bring the question before the Legislature for decision as to whether the question shall go on the ballot. If the Legislature should decide against the petition, the question can be placed on the ballot by the obtaining of 8000 more signatures.

Signers of the Constitutional Civic League petition were: Charles S. Backmann, Milton R. Francis, R. Bangs, Boston; Julia Codman, Hamilton; Alexander Liscott, Boston; Robert Dickinson, Winton, Cambridge; Marcus T. Flaherty and Mark J. Flaherty, Peabody; Otto C. Russell, Cambridge; and Fred G. R. Gordon, Haverhill.

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## TRADE CONTINUES ITS ADVANCE IN NEWBURY STREET HOME AREA

Six-Story Structure for Offices and Stores Will Have 90-Foot Frontage—Plans Provide Ready Method for Alterations to Suit Tenants

One of the largest single developments in Newbury Street since the beginning of the real-estate transformation of the erstwhile residential street into a business thoroughfare has just been started. The project, embracing the raising of a group of three- and four-story residences at Numbers 120 to 126, and the construction of a six-story building for offices and stores.

The property is owned by the trustees of Augustus Hemenway and occupies a frontage of 90 feet in Newbury Street and extending back 90 feet. Erection of the building is being directed by C. W. Whittier & Brother, who will become the building managers.

According to the plans evolved by Shepard & Stearns, architects, there will be five stories on the first floor. The framing, however, is so arranged that divisions may be made as desired by tenants. The second floor will be divided into shops with plate glass windows on the Newbury Street side. The corridors on the second floor will also have glass fronts.

The four upper floors are so arranged that they may be rented as open floors, or they may be divided to suit requirements of the tenants. Large and small offices on some of the floors will be available separately or in suites. The building will be equipped with high-speed passenger elevators.

The exterior of the building will be of limestone granite to the level of the second floor, above which Indiana limestone will be used. The structure will occupy an area of about 11,000 square feet. There will be a rear entrance on the passageway between Newbury and Boylston Streets. Contract to erect the building was awarded last Saturday to the W. A. & H. A. Root Company of Boston.

The building at 19 Arlington Street, between Boylston and Newbury Streets, is being remodeled and by the first of October, it is expected that the work will be completed. The old structure will front on Newbury Street, and the new building will be replaced by a granite and limestone facing. The first floor is being brought down to the level of the sidewalk and on either side will be large display space.

The building has been leased by DeBols & McLaughlin, representing the trustees of the estate of Mrs. John DeBols, who own the property. The company plans to establish a Boston branch for its sports wear business. The location is in a district of many high-grade retail shops and is closer to Newbury Street.

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Street, which is undergoing a rapid transformation to a shopping district. Thomas F. O'Brien and W. J. McDonald represented Peck & Peck.

Recent large increases in annual construction volume in the United States have been paralleled by like increases in the volume of work planned by architects, according to the Architectural Record. Total construction volume increased from approximately \$3,450,000,000 in 1926 to very nearly \$7,900,000,000 in 1926; in the same period the volume of work planned by architects increased from something less than \$2,000,000,000 to practically \$4,000,000,000.

These facts are brought out in an article, "Architects Are Still Important," appearing in the September issue of the Record. They were determined from a continuous 7-year job-by-job analysis of over 700,000 operations amounting to \$27,000,000,000, made by the statistical division of F. W. Dodge Corporation. The analysis shows that the architects' volume has maintained a constant percentage of total construction volume, about 50. When building alone is considered, omitting engineering work, the architects' percentage of the total is 70.

This analysis shows the architect and the architectural engineer to be the most important permanent factors in the construction business. The facts are particularly striking when it is considered that the past few years have seen enormous expansion of speculative building, in which utilitarian and commercial considerations have been paramount. Along with this, however, there has been a growing recognition of the commercial value of good building design, just as there has been increasing recognition of the sales appeal of good design in popular-priced motorcars.

"Regarding the future," the article concludes, "no one can tell positively, but the chances seem to be that architectural planning will be more in demand than ever before, and that the proportionate amount of total building work they will control is more likely to remain the same or to increase somewhat than it is to decline." Architectural designing problems of the future are apt to involve new problems of style, distribution, space utilization, group and community planning, and the like, to a greater degree than ever before. These elements of design are the specialties of the architectural profession, whose influence as contributors to the art of successful building and as factors in the business of construction is not in the least likely to diminish, regardless of how important other groups of building entrepreneurs may become from time to time.

Contract has been awarded to the Scully Company of Cambridge, to erect an ice manufacturing plant on Hichborn and North Beacon Streets, Brighton, for the Boston Ice Company, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. The building will be brick and limestone construction, one story, 150x100 feet. C. Leslie Weir of New York City is the architect.

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## Another Step in Newbury Street Development



Group of Homes Being Razed to Make Way for Store and Office Building.

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Architect's Drawing of Front of Building Being Remodeled at 19 Arlington Street.

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## TELEPHONE LIST IN TWO BOOKS

Company Says Change Will Make Boston Directory More Useful

The decision of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to publish the next Boston directory in two volumes is made, according to company officials, to improve telephone directory service to business men and to subscribers generally.

Use of the telephone directory's yellow pages by the public increases as more and more people find how easy and quick it is to look up business telephone numbers classified according to business or profession. With recognition of this fact, more space is being sought for business announcements. Issue of this information in a separate volume will best meet both these conditions.

Incidentally, another purpose is served. Each of the two new volumes will be little more than half the thickness and weight of the current issue.

Both volumes will be distributed to every telephone subscriber in Boston and vicinity. No doubt it will seem odd to have two telephone books, but experience in other large cities indicates that the innovation quickly wins approval. In New York there are four books—a business telephone directory and a separate alphabetical list for Manhattan and the Bronx, and similar volumes for Brooklyn and Queens. In Philadelphia, two volumes are being issued on the same plan Boston has in the making.

It is a fact that the first telephone directory ever issued—that of the Boston Despatch Company in 1878—listed the 67 telephones of that year, not alphabetically, but under business headings. There was then nothing such as a residence telephone.

Those telephones have multiplied until there are now more than 410,000 telephones in Metropolitan Boston. And after 50 years, it has been found again to issue a telephone directory of business telephones only, though co-ordinate with a full alphabetical list.

PLYMOUTH WOMAN  
W. R. C. CANDIDATE

Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood to Run for National President

Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, candidate for the position of president of the Woman's Relief Corps, at the convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., next week, in connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by a large delegation, leave Boston Saturday in a special train attached to the official Grand Army of the Republic train.

The two other candidates for national president are Mrs. Emma W. Campbell of Minnesota, past national president, and Mrs. Margaret Bennett of Pennsylvania, the present national president.

In the delegation from Massachusetts will be Miss Emily Corey, department president; Mrs. Orris C. Bumpus, department senior vice-president; Mrs. Lena Snow, department junior vice-president; Miss Mary E. Elliott, secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Edson, chaplain; Mrs. Marion J. Biehl, senior aid; Mrs. Emma Keen and Mrs. Sylvia Barry of the department executive board; Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth and Mrs. Bertha W. Walker.

Delegate



## DRYS SEEK MAN TO TAKE PLACE OF MR. WHEELER

Eight Names Mentioned—Active Campaign Planned to Block Wet Moves

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Eight names are already in the fore as possible successors to Wayne B. Wheeler, formerly general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Each of these listed are nationally known dry leaders.

The list is as follows: Dr. A. J. Barton of Atlanta, Ga.; James A. White, formerly superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio; Ernest H. Cherrington, head of the World League Against Alcoholism and director of the publication and finance departments of the Anti-Saloon League; F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league; Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Bishop James Cannon Jr. of A. J. Davis, New York executive of the League; W. M. Forgrave, superintendent of the League in Massachusetts; and B. B. Dunford, assistant general counsel of the League.

Executives of the Anti-Saloon League declared that the choice of a successor to Mr. Wheeler was up to the national executive committee of the league, which was not scheduled to meet until Dec. 1 in Washington. He indicated, however, that a special meeting would doubtless be called in the near future to deal with the problems arising out of the executive vacancies.

The matter is particularly urgent, as Congress will convene in a few months and next year is a period of national elections. The ensuing months of Congress are certain to witness a recrudescence of the wet and dry debate and it is highly important to the dry cause to have its leadership in office and active.

Mr. Wheeler combined both offices of general counsel and legislative superintendent. He took over the latter post in 1925 and left the position with another dry organization. It is now possible that the position may again be separated and two men named to do the work that in recent years Mr. Wheeler did himself.

May Separate Duties  
Definite information that this was being seriously considered by league directors was obtained from Dr. Barton, chairman of the national committee, who stated that he believed a majority within the organization

were in favor of such a course. For the time being, Mr. Wheeler's work has been taken over temporarily by Mr. McBride and Mr. Dunford, who was Mr. Wheeler's legal assistant.

The national board of directors consists of some 150 members. It makes the final decision on the appointments, but the league's executive committee numbering 31 members recommends to the board, and usually the board follows the recommendation of the committee. The decision, however, is up to the board, a majority determining the appointment. The executive board is made up of representatives elected by the various state branches of the league, according to membership within the State. The executive committee is chosen by the board.

## LABOR PROSPERS IN CINCINNATI

Ends Year Without Strike—Leader Says Arbitration Best for All

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7 (Special).—Cincinnati has gone a year without a strike, it was brought out here this week. In comment Adolph Kummer, president of the Central Labor Council, said:

"Organized labor in Cincinnati is very conservative. In fact, I regard the conservatism of the labor people here as a strong inducement for capital to settle in Cincinnati. Investments in industrial enterprises are trouble to be safe, for strikes and labor trouble can be considered things of the past. The labor organizations would rather have their representatives sit around a table with representatives of employers and reach an agreement on terms and conditions of employment through discussions and reason than resort to strikes."

"They have come to recognize that more can be gained by both through peaceable settlements of differences than through strikes or lockouts. On the part of the labor organizations, it is not only attempting to better the condition of the workers here, but is always willing to co-operate and assist in bettering the conditions for the welfare of the city and the people as a whole."

## UTRECHT FAIR OPENS

By Wirefax via Postal Telegraph from Holland

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—The seventh international commercial fair at Utrecht opened yesterday with 807 participants compared with 781 last year. Among foreign participants, Austria came with an important exhibition. The fair closes Sept. 18.

## INFLATED VALUATION OF FARM VALUES ONE CAUSE OF FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

that in the year 1919-20 the total capital invested in agriculture in the United States was \$19,000,000,000, compared with \$14,000,000,000 invested in manufacturing industries \$7,000,000,000 in mines and quarries, and \$29,000,000,000 in railroads.

So when there takes place, from whatever cause, a serious disposition of values in so important an industry the effects are necessarily far-reaching. That the results have not been much more serious than has seemed to those in other industries has been due in large part to the flexibility of agriculture and its ability to absorb actual or paper losses which, in some other industries or businesses would have brought about disaster. The result is that the farmers of the farm area of the Middle West have been disastrous, it is true, but there has been nothing approaching a condition of industrial bankruptcy.

Farms Under Foreclosure  
In an effort to gain a comprehensive knowledge of conditions as they exist today, seven years after the inflation bubble burst from contact with the sudden deluge of commodity prices, Iowa was selected as the vantage point from which a clear perspective might be obtained. Iowa has been, and still is, the center of the political agitation for legislative action designed to relieve what has been declared to be a serious economic condition.

Conservative estimates, made by bankers, state and county officials, merchants and others, show that approximately 5 per cent of the farmers in that State are, as it is termed, "in distress." This means that 5 out of every 100 farmers in Iowa have lost, or may lose, their farms through foreclosure or forced sale.

An effort was made to compare these figures with the official record in an adjoining state west of Iowa. There it appeared the proportion was much higher. But upon investigation it was discovered that the county records included under the "foreclosure" heading all actions brought to recover possession of personal property, such as automobiles, for instance, which had been sold on the deferred payment plan or otherwise pledged or hypothecated.

A Kind of Speculation  
While of course the failure of five out of 100 farmers represents a considerable measure of distress and hardship, a parallel may be drawn in other industries and other business undertakings, even in normal years. In times of serious depression the percentage of failures in the cities is much higher.

And it is interesting, in tracing the direct or immediate causes of many of these involuntary failures on the farms, to discover that in a great number, if not in a majority of cases, they have been due to a form of what might be called excusable speculation and a laudable desire to insure, if possible, a greater measure of material prosperity.

Inflation, itself traceable almost unfailingly to what is estimated to be material prosperity, which is outwardly manifested in the liberal circulation of money, regarded popularly as the representation of wealth and the barometer distinguishing "good" times from "bad" times, was responsible, in a large measure, for these business failures among the farmers. In Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas, the ease with which credit was obtainable at the local or country bank, and the inducement which prompted farmers who were out of debt and in fairly comfortable circumstances to invest in adjacent or abutting lands at a time when these were selling at the highest prices.

Expected Permanent Prices  
Loans were made on mortgages covering the newly acquired tracts as well as the original holdings. Those making the appraisals accepted the current quotations as the basis of value. These values were predicated on two-dollar wheat and dollar corn, and upon the theory that these prices would continue for an indefinite period.

Fundamentally this was an un-Our Soda Fountains  
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OTHER RISES IN PROPORTION

## CITY MANAGER RULE WILL FACE CLEVELAND TEST

Retention of Plan Asked by Supporters on Basis of Civic Progress Made

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7 (Special).—Cleveland's city manager form of government and its proportional representation method of electing councilmen will receive its first real test of strength with the voters since its inception four years ago, when it again goes on the ballot this fall, along with three other plans of government.

One of these plans calls for return to the old federal form of government, with a Mayor as the executive head and a councilman from each of the city's wards. A second plan calls for the abolition of proportional representation, but the retention of the city manager form; while another calls for the election of a city manager, rather than by his appointment by council, as at present.

At the same time the voters will be asked to vote on the retention of the present form of government, headed by William R. Hopkins, city manager. That they will do so is the belief of seasoned political observers in the city.

City's Progress Made  
They cite as the reason for this belief that under the leadership of Mr. Hopkins, Cleveland has made greater progress than at any other period of like length in its history.

Straightening of the Cuyahoga River, building of a harbor capable of taking care of seagoing ships, in anticipation of the development of the St. Lawrence River and Welland Canal; co-operation of the city in building of the new union depot; establishment of Cleveland's airport and its upbuilding, and numerous other projects either under way or already completed by Mr. Hopkins are given by friends of the present government as some of the reasons for its retention.

The movement for the return to the old federal form of government with the Mayor as the chief executive, is headed by Harry L. Davis, three times Mayor of Cleveland and formerly Governor of Ohio. Mr. Davis has declared that the present form of government fails to give the people close contact with the city's affairs.

Vote May Lack Majority  
It is between Mr. Davis's plan and the present form of government that the principle contest will be waged, it is expected. Little interest

Widespread expansion on air, rail and ship traffic, completion of currency and budgetary stabilization in nearly all countries, advances in savings and reduction of unemployment by normal post-war exploitation of colonial projects, were some of the official notes of capital, advances and the steady increase of merchandise movements, which have been growing regularly in both directions.

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## Urges Adherence to Good English

Dr. Robert U. Johnson Deplors Prevalence of Slang in Fiction

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A plea to popular writers to use the best style instead of slang was made by Dr. Robert U. Johnson, poet and former Ambassador to Italy, who has just returned here from London, where he attended an international conference sponsored by the Society for Pure English, of London and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, of which Mr. Johnson is secretary.

"My feeling is that a firm line should be drawn between the speech of literature and the speech of familiar conversation, one being the full official dress and the other the fatigue dress of language," Dr. Johnson said.

Dr. Johnson expressed the opinion that the use of slang in popular fiction is undermining the appreciation of the public for genuine literature. The modern American fiction written in slang and claimed as art by some critics could not properly be called literature, he said.

NEWFOUNDLAND SESSION BROUGHT TO A CLOSE  
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7 (P).—The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued after a session of four months in which the Government, although it controlled a majority of only one member besides the Speaker, succeeded in passing all its measures. Among the legislation adopted for the promotion of industrial development in the colony were two bills relating to the purchase by the International Paper Company of large paper mills at Corner Brook and Gander River.

The Legislative Council was deadlocked for some time on a bill relating to the working of a large zinc deposit in Newfoundland. One member there reversed his vote, making enactment of the measure possible.

COTTON FIELD 12,000,000 BALES  
Southern Cotton Company estimates the condition of cotton belt at 25.7 per cent and an indicated yield of 12,000,000 bales. Average acreage abandonment is placed at 3.72 per cent.

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FALL FABRIC EXPOSITION  
Plan now to attend for ideas and information concerning the newest Fall materials, styles and sewing helps. Style lectures daily with living models.  
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is ready now to outfit your boy for School and the Fall Season. Here is Boys' Apparel which we can fully recommend as the utmost in value, durability, workmanship and style. We are Pittsburgh's headquarters for Sampeck Clothes, known as America's best clothes for boys for more than forty years.

WE RECOMMEND FOR SCHOOL WEAR our Sampeck Drizzler (shower-proof) Four-Piece Suits with full cut Plus-4 Golf Knickers. An unusually large selection of full designs in both imported and American wools. Specially priced \$18.75  
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## Sunset Stories

Skipper Scroggins A-Sailing

"WHAT'S the name of our boat, Uncle?" said Osmun, the young squirrel. Osmun and Fib, the sparrow chieftain, were standing on the deck of a sailboat which Florrie, the prominent pigeon, had discovered on the Frog Pond and turned over to Roger P. Scroggins, the Boston Common squirrel. In yachting cap and life coat, with brass buttons, he stood in the boat's cockpit with his arms folded.

"I'll see," he said, in answer to Osmun's question, and leaned over the stern to read what was painted there. His cap fell in the water and in fishing it out, Mr. Scroggins nearly went too.

"Our name is The Floating Pudding," Scroggins said with dignity, and held his cap upside down to let the water run out.

Fib hopped about excitedly. "What shall we do first?" he asked. Skipper Scroggins put on his cap and a few drops of water trickled down his nose. "You stand there, Fib," pointing to the left, or larboard, "and Osmun, you stand there," pointing to the right side of the boat, "and whatever happens, don't fall overboard!"

Fib and Osmun stood where they were bid, expectantly. "Hurrah!" said the skipper. "Let's see, we'd better raise the anchor, if there is an anchor." The crew looked high and low but said there was no anchor. "Very well," said the Skipper, "we're just as well off." He unbuttoned the brass buttons of his blue coat. Then he buttoned them again, took off his cap, scratched his head and put the cap back on it.

Florrie, who sat on the bank and watched with a large company of Commons, chuckled, but said nothing. All the watchers were impressed by the way Scroggins was handling things. Florrie herself might have been impressed except that the boat so far hadn't moved. Scroggins was standing very straight, with his cap pulled down over his eyes and his hands behind his back.

"Here comes the wind, men!" he shouted as a breeze ruffled the water. "Fib, let go that backstay!" Fib looked here and there but saw nothing.

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By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE

SEPTEMBER, to all interested in aviation, signifies the approach of the tenth annual contest for the Jacques Schneider Trophy in an international seaplane speed race which is to be held at Venice, Italy, on Sept. 25. Without doubt the race will be the greatest air classic ever held for no other reason than that progress in aeronautics continues to make higher and still higher speeds possible and this year's contest will certainly result in phenomenal records being set up.

Enthusiasm appears to increase in proportion to the speeds at which the race is won each year and this interest is further stimulated by frequent conjecture as to what is the ultimate speed beyond which engineering ability and possibly human endurance cannot go. These limits still appear to be far off.

Last year the Schneider Trophy was won by Italy when, at Hampton Roads, Va., Mario de Bernardi, flying a Macchi monoplane seaplane, flew the 350 kilometers of the race at an average speed of 244.49 miles per hour. Just what will be the speed set up in the coming event, it is impossible to conjecture but an examination of the entrants will undoubtedly throw some light upon this point.

At the moment of writing, it is uncertain whether the United States will be represented at Venice or not. This country has no official entry but the seaplane built for Lieutenant Williams, U. S. N., by private capital and now undergoing test at Washington appears to show sufficient promise to warrant its being sent over to Italy in an effort to win for the United States the much coveted trophy.

Lieutenant Williams' plane is an interesting type. In general detail it closely resembles the famous Curtiss racers which have in the past set up world speed records and which, as seaplanes, won the Schneider Trophy in 1923 and again in 1925, last year losing to the Italian. The chief feature of Williams' machine is its engine, a Packard with 24 cylinders. The engine is in reality a combination of two Packard V-1500 12-cylinder engines which normally develop about 700 horsepower each. Whereas the cylinders of the V-1500 engine are arranged in two blocks set in V formation, the "compound engine" as it may be called, has four blocks of six cylinders each, arranged in X formation.

The result is a somewhat novel type of engine, the design problems of which have been by no means simple, as will be realized when it is said that, in spite of the large number of cylinders, there is but a single crank shaft with "throws" for each of the 24 connecting rods. This engine is said to develop 1500 horsepower which makes it one of the highest-powered single engines ever installed in an airplane. It will be recalled that the Napier engine in England recently produced a similar engine known as the Napier Cub which developed something over 1000 horsepower and performed reasonably successfully in a large Royal Air Force bomber.

With this powerful Packard engine there is no doubt that the Williams plane is fast and with Lieutenant Williams himself flying the ship, it undoubtedly has a very good chance of winning the Schneider race this year provided the engine will keep going long enough. This latter point should not be taken as detrimental to the design of the engine, for the manufacturers will be among the first to say that the X engine is purely experimental and is so boosted up for the contest that its life is decidedly limited. This is true of any racing engine in which the very last ounce of power is being squeezed out. Such engines are given only a few hours of running life.

As has already been said, Williams' plane is similar to the well-known Curtiss racer type, being a biplane with twin pontoons. The engine is cooled by the Curtiss type of wing radiator and a Standard Steel adjustable blade propeller is fitted. Should Williams go to Italy, he will find strong competition. Italy is to be represented by one or more Macchi monoplane racers similar to those which raced at Hampton Roads last year and equipped with Fiat engines. No details whatsoever have been announced regarding the Italian planes but there is no doubt that they too will be fast. It will be recalled that last year de Bernardi flew at 252 miles per hour in his Macchi over a straight course, setting up a new seaplane speed record. At that time it was very obvious that even then he was not getting all that he could get out of his machine. There is reason to believe, therefore, that this year the Macchi planes will be capable of even higher speed.

Great Britain is to be represented in the contest by three racers which are, without doubt, the most interesting of all, since, in the first place, they are the result of two years of development, for England was not represented in the race last year, although it was common knowledge that she was developing racing seaplanes; and, secondly, one of the planes has an air-cooled engine, which is something entirely new for a racing machine, and presents new problems.

The British planes are the Supermarine S-5, the Gloster IV, and the Short-Bristol Crusader. The former two have Napier Lion engines, while the latter is the air-cooled engine machine. The Supermarine S-5 is the plane which will prove the fastest of the British entries. It is the outcome of the Supermarine S-4 (Napier engine), which came to this country in 1925 to enter the Schneider race and had a very good chance of winning until it developed wing flutter and collapsed in the air with no more serious results than completely wrecking the plane and shaking up the pilot, Captain Broad. But even in 1925 the plane set up a new speed record for seaplanes, so that there is some reason for expecting a real

showing from this new plane, the result of two years' development.

The new Supermarine, a monoplane, is without doubt the smallest racing machine ever constructed. In fact, so small in cross section is the fuselage of the plane, actually being smaller than one of the pontoons, that special pilots have had to be chosen to fly it. Only a small man could get inside the cockpit. Very naturally, this feature means greatly reduced head resistance and consequently higher speed for a given power. The fuselage (body) is built entirely of metal, the skin itself taking practically all the stresses. The engine mounting consists of a cantilever extension of the fuselage, as in the case of the body, the covering taking the engine loads.

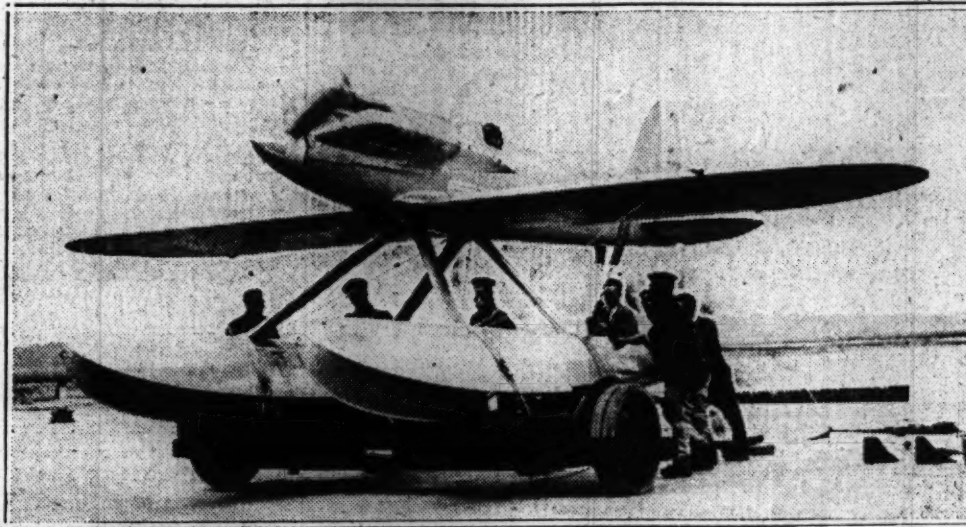
The plane rides on twin pontoons made of duralumin, the starboard

of the Crusader has been the streamlining of the protruding cylinder heads. Judging from photographs which have been seen, this has been very well achieved, and the machine, a monoplane, not unlike the Supermarine S-5, is very nearly as clean-looking.

As the time of the contest approaches, more information will, it is hoped, be available concerning the entries. The rules of the contest stipulate that the race be held each year in the country of the previous winner, and, furthermore, that the first country to win the trophy three times in five consecutive years secures permanent possession of the prize.

These facts have an important bearing upon this year's contest, for not only do they account for the race being staged in Italy, but should America be the winner—and it is sincerely hoped that this country will be represented—the United States will return the proud and permanent owner of the Schneider Trophy, for we have already won twice within the last four years. On the other hand, while Italy has already won the trophy three times, namely, in 1920, 1921 and 1925, a win this year will not, it may be seen, give her permanent possession.

### Super-Marine Schneider Racer



The Tiny Cockpit May Be Seen Demanding That the Pilot Be a Small Individual.

### With the Libraries

#### An Adult Education Program in Rumania

By ELEANOR E. LEADBETTER

THE political upheavals of 1948 and succeeding years in the Hapsburg realm gave little or no additional freedom to the subject races of the monarchy, but indirectly resulted in far-reaching intellectual development. Each of these minority groups emerged from the struggle with an intensified sense of racial consciousness and a new sense of solidarity. A flood of national feeling demanded an outlet. Political hope was gone, political leaders in prison or in exile. At this juncture all turned with a common impulse to cultural development. There were two purposes—first to preserve the existing arts and talents of the people; second, to promote their intellectual and social development to the point where they might command respect and recognition.

Cultural societies were organized as by a common impulse among Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, and Rumanians. Each of these societies can produce a history as romantic and inspiring as any novel. The best they ever hoped from the Government was to escape attention. For attention was all too apt to mean repression, suppression or confiscation. The leaders of these societies put into them the eagerness, the devotion and the far-sighted intelligence of the modern social worker and the best and noblest characters were through their medium devoted to social service.

The Rumanians of Hungary were residents of that beautiful south-

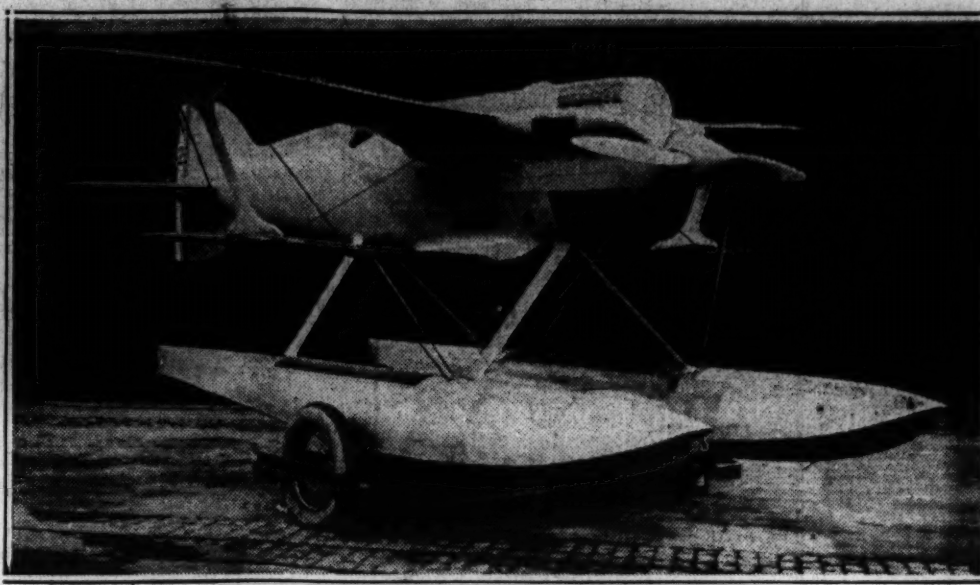
eastern district called Transylvania—the land of forest, now joined to Rumania. Here they organized in 1861 the important society familiarly known as "Astra" from the first syllables of the first and last words of its official designation, the "Association for the Development of Literature and Culture in Transylvania." From the very beginning this society has engaged the leaders of both religious groups, Orthodox and Catholic, and has been a demonstration of the fact that Rumanians place unity of national aims above differences of religion or politics.

#### The Headquarters

The headquarters of the association are in Sibiu. This is the Rumanian name of the city formerly known as Hermannstadt. The medieval walls are still largely intact, and one gazes with awe at the great towers and with interest at an enormous bastion converted into a municipal theater.

The medieval aspect of Sibiu forms a quaint setting for the extremely modern work of Astra. Rechartered by King Ferdinand since the union of Transylvania with Rumania, its present name is "The Association for the Development of Rumanian Literature and General Rumanian Culture," and its purposes are defined "to assist in the development of popular education by promoting the study and publication of literary, scientific and artistic works; by establishing libraries and museums;

### Another British Entry



Unusual Streamlining Marks This Gloster-Napier Biplane.

by arranging exhibitions; ethnographic, agricultural, industrial, artistic, etc.; by encouraging peoples banks and co-operative societies; by publishing a literary periodical Transylvania and series of popular works; and by providing for the instruction of illiterates." It is by these means that the association aims to increase in the Rumanian peasantry fitness for self-government.

Previous to the year 1918 the association has given university scholarships to more than 500 youths, sons of peasants, and has assisted many more to prepare themselves for skilled work in trades or as merchants. The Hungarian Government did not provide Rumanian schools; where such existed they were parish enterprises maintained by local churches, encouraged and assisted financially by the association, whose resources were only such as come from membership fees and voluntary donations. In 1886 the association opened the Sibiu the first Rumanian high school for girls, since "the future of the nation is in its womanhood." In 1920 the school became a state high school, but the boarding hall is still under the management of the association.

#### Literature Encouraged

Literature has been encouraged by cash prizes and by subsidies where needed, and 950,000 pamphlets had been distributed free prior to 1915, all on subjects designed for the general enlightenment. The society prepared, edited and published an Encyclopedia Rumanian in three volumes, and a dictionary of place names, made necessary by the Hungarian policy of renaming places in Hungary.

The educational department of the society is divided into 12 sections, each headed by a professor who is

an expert in his line—history, literature, pedagogy, economics, commerce, etc. These men advise or personally direct publications and adult education extension in their respective lines. Popular lectures have been given by these men and by others under their direction in no less than 32,500 hamlets, and during a single year, 1924-25, conferences for illiterates held in 380 places, have taught 45,000 persons to read and write.

Co-operative banks are encouraged. Forty-four had been organized before 1914, and now a financial expert on the staff goes about the country advising, assisting and promoting their establishment. Literature on co-operative organization is published for general distribution.

#### Diversity of Attractions

Expositions have been held in different cities at intervals since 1862, the programs including such a diversity of attractions as displays of objects of commerce and industry, of agricultural products, of national costumes, music-fests, sports, contests and athletic exhibitions. The Boy Scout movement is encouraged and district meetings are held where troops are brought together from a score of villages. The Rumanian scout master might not recognize any of the drills, but he would feel at home in the atmosphere. All these activities are broadly planned in relation to the association's primary purpose of assisting in the development of popular education. As a direct means to this end, several series of books and pamphlets have been printed

and distributed, numbering more than 2,000,000 altogether.

One series is of books for young people. Another, for the use of the little educated, is made up in popular style, and includes a variety of material. One number may be a folk tale, native or from other lands, the next a brief biography of a national hero, the third a digest of post-office regulations, and the fourth a sketch of the history of ancient Greece. Agriculture, wholesome living, and poetry mingle with literature and history in this "popular library," which is sold by annual subscription 12 numbers and an almanac for 50 lei—at the present exchange about 25 cents! Single numbers are sold on the streets by newboys, who take no refusal except the sight of one already in hand. More than 150,000 copies have been distributed in this series.

Of a much more literary quality is the periodical "Transylvania" now in its fifty-seventh year. Its contents are as varied as those of our own literary magazines, with essays, poetry, romances, theater news, and articles of general interest.

#### Libraries and Museums

The library "Astra" is a comparatively new series of publications and includes a volume of folk songs with the music and a series of monographs on the various districts of Transylvania, popularly written and lavishly illustrated.

Libraries and museums are a part of the association's program. In Sibiu their library contains 40,000 volumes, in which is included a complete collection of Rumanian literature. Manuscripts and historic documents of the greatest value, rare woodcut paper plates and the private records of great leaders here await the researches of the student. The adjoining museum displays native Rumanian crafts, as illustrated in woven fabrics, embroideries, wood-carvings and the like. The Rumanian youth of an earlier generation carved for his indolent sweet-heart the most beautiful distaff that his imagination could design; or for the household, drinking cups from a single piece of wood, the handle running with the grain. Beautiful work of this sort is on exhibition; splendid rugs, homewoven of home-raised wool, dyed by home-made vegetable dyes; and wax models near the varied costumes of many local districts, some richly colored, with much gold and silver, others, like the local costume around Sibiu, restricted to black and white with a few threads of gold.

The next goal of the association is a community house in every village; recommended plans are sent out in a popular bulletin, with types for towns of various sizes. Each contains a social hall, a hall for musical societies, a museum and a library and a reading room. In the larger building, provision is made for living rooms for the librarian. Book collections have been made up for 5000 libraries and are being distributed as far as communities are able to house them.

Thus the whole program of the association may be said to lead up to libraries for which the people are being educated.

### PRESIDENT MAY EMPLOY TARIFF TO AID FARMER

Dakota Seed Grower Finds Him Willing to Consider Increases

RAPID CITY, S. D. (AP)—Discussing the tariff as it affects agriculture, President Coolidge gave Sam H. Bober, of Newell, S. D., the impression that he wants to use the tariff to its full capacity to aid the farmer. Bober, the Northern Hills seed grower from whom the President purchased alfalfa seed for his Vermont farm last year, asked Mr. Coolidge to raise the tariff on alfalfa seed, telling him that neither controlled marketing nor "McNary-Haugen law" would mean much to seed growers when foreign seed can be dumped on our markets at any time to compete with us and depress our prices.

"We talked quite a bit about the tariff," said Bober, "and the President recalled that he raised the tariff on butter and flax and expressed the opinion that this had been beneficial. I feel he wants to use the tariff to help the farmer as much as it can."

The relief needed for the seed-growing industry, he said he told the President, is relief that could be granted under the elastic feature of the tariff law, saying that the tariff on grass seeds should be twice what it is now.

"The Department of Agriculture could also help our growers by recommending domestic hardy alfalfa seed to middle west and eastern farmers," he declared. "They could take a lesson from the Canadian Department of Agriculture, which is very active in this respect and not only recommends its seed to its own farmers, but has succeeded in having federally supported state agricultural colleges and experiment men boost for Canadian seed."

### Degree in Motion Pictures Is Offered by University

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—A new four-year college course, designed especially to train students for the motion picture industry, has been announced to open at the University of Southern California here at the fall semester, according to Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, president.

The course will include architecture and fine arts, with major emphasis on architecture, decorative arts and architectural engineering, technique of cinematography, with emphasis on physics and chemistry, and composition, literature and criticism, with emphasis on scenario and continuity writing. Degrees will be awarded on completion of the four years' work.

## REO FLYING CLOUD

### She is the "Ideal" of the Engineers

SHE is not an eight nor a four but a six—the ideal engine, say the engineers.

—She is not 116" long, nor 126", but exactly 121"—the ideal length, say the engineers.

—She does not have a valve-in-head motor nor a sleeve valve motor, but an L-Head motor—the ideal type, say the engineers.

—She does not have cantilever springs, neither worm gear nor hypoid gear final drive, nor a four-bearing crankshaft, but she does have half-elliptic springs, spiral bevel gear final drive and a seven-bearing crankshaft—all ideal, say the engineers.

—She has none of the old and the obsolete, she does not offer you in 1927 the features of 1925, but from stem to stern, from roof to road, she is entirely new.

—No other car in the world today even approaches the Flying Cloud in its identity with the Engineers' Ideal Car.

—That is why a leading automotive paper has said that the Reo Flying Cloud is "the only feature in an otherwise colorless automobile season."

### The Flying Cloud is a Pleasure Car

—She is a pleasure to see, to ride in, to drive, to own.

—She brings to motoring a thrill that mere passenger cars never had.

—She makes old cars obsolete and many of the newest dear at any price.

—Be sure to try one out. Then you'll understand why the engineers say that such a car is ideal. You'll know that a car rightly designed and built can give you more than transportation, can make traveling a pleasure at all times.

### How 150 Automotive Engineers Agreed Upon An "Ideal" Motor Car

The Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers held a contest in January for the design of an "Ideal Car" for the American family. 150 leading engineers competed and their specifications were synthesized into a composite set of specifications for an "Ideal Car"—that dream of all engineers.

Ask for the booklet, "They Have and You Can," which gives a detailed comparison of the Reo Flying Cloud and the "Ideal Car."

## KELLY SPRINGFIELD

SELDOM do you find a Kelly-Springfield user changing to tires of another make. Why should he? He knows from experience and observation that money cannot buy more in safety, mileage and riding comfort.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.  
NEW YORK  
Branches in Principal Cities

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town."

### SALAD DRESSINGS of every kind are tastier when seasoned with LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

### Significant Songs for the Church Service

SO NEAR TO GOD AM I . . . 30  
P. M. by Gordon Johnson  
High Voice, E Flat-Low Voice, C  
SING, O DAUGHTER OF ZION . . . 30  
Text: Zechariah 4:1-17  
Music by Charles H. Bohau  
Medium Voice  
THE KINGDOM WAITER . . . 30  
Text by S. H. Wallbaum  
Music by William Lawler  
High Voice, A Flat-Low Voice, F  
AS A LITTLE CHILD . . . 30  
Text and Music by Shirley Wheeler  
Medium to Low Voice  
WINGS OF PEACE . . . 30  
Text by Frances Thine Foss  
Music by Frank Arthur Eckert  
High Voice, D-Low Voice, E Flat  
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers  
429 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## RADIO

HOUSE WIRING  
RELAY DETAILS  
ARE DISCUSSEDStandard Unit Can Be  
Altered for Radio Home  
Installations

This is the second of two articles by Theodore Wilson on the possibilities of wiring a house for complete radio service while it is being built. The first article appeared Sept. 1.

A general diagram was given in the preceding article to illustrate all circuits throughout the house without particular regard to minor details, such as the remote control circuit, and the wiring changes in the Yaxley multiple relay. The accompanying sketches will show how these details are managed.

We wish to convert the Yaxley relay into a simple three-post relay such as is shown in use in the circuit of Figure 1. It will then be similar to other relays of the three-post type that name their posts "Call," "Armature" and "Common." These symbols are lettered on the diagram as C, A and G.

First, remove the twisted lamp cord that goes into the base of the relay. Take a small piece of the removed cord and solder on end of it directly across the two terminals of the moving contact, also bring the other end up to post 2 on the relay. This connection gives us terminal A on the diagram. Refer to Figures 2 and 3 on this page.

Next, remove the attachment cap from the end of the cord we just removed from the relay and short circuit the two terminals inside. Take a lead from one terminal screw and bring it out of the attachment cap for use as the G terminal on the relay. This attachment cap will be plugged into the receptacle on the top of the relay marked B. Eliminator. The remaining post L on the relay will be used as terminal C according to our diagram.

Figure 1 shows in detail how the remote control circuit is wired within the set and at the remote switch. The series relay used in the hookup for controlling the "B" Eliminator is shown as a single coil in series with the minus A lead. The detail of the A. C. contacts and internal arrangement of the relay is shown as it would only complicate the diagram. The attachment of the eliminator and trickle charger to this instrument should be self-explanatory as the relay is clearly marked.

Two pairs of No. 19 twisted telephone wire were run in wiring this remote control circuit, although only three wires are needed. One pair was connected together at both ends to give the effect of using larger wire. The other pair was used as separate conductors. The tied pair was run to the center terminal of the switch and to the C terminal on the special relay.

The connector strip shown in the diagram as a distribution center for the four loudspeaker circuits may be a standard telephone terminal strip or may be quickly constructed from a scrap of 1/4-inch bakelite or hard rubber about 6 inches long and 2 inches wide. Mount a double row of 6-32 brass machine screws down this strip with two nuts on each screw and a washer under the heads on the back so as to form two lines of about five terminals each. This connector strip can be mounted with wood screws to the back board of the battery shelf and should be set off from the board with two bushings over the screws about one-quarter inch long.

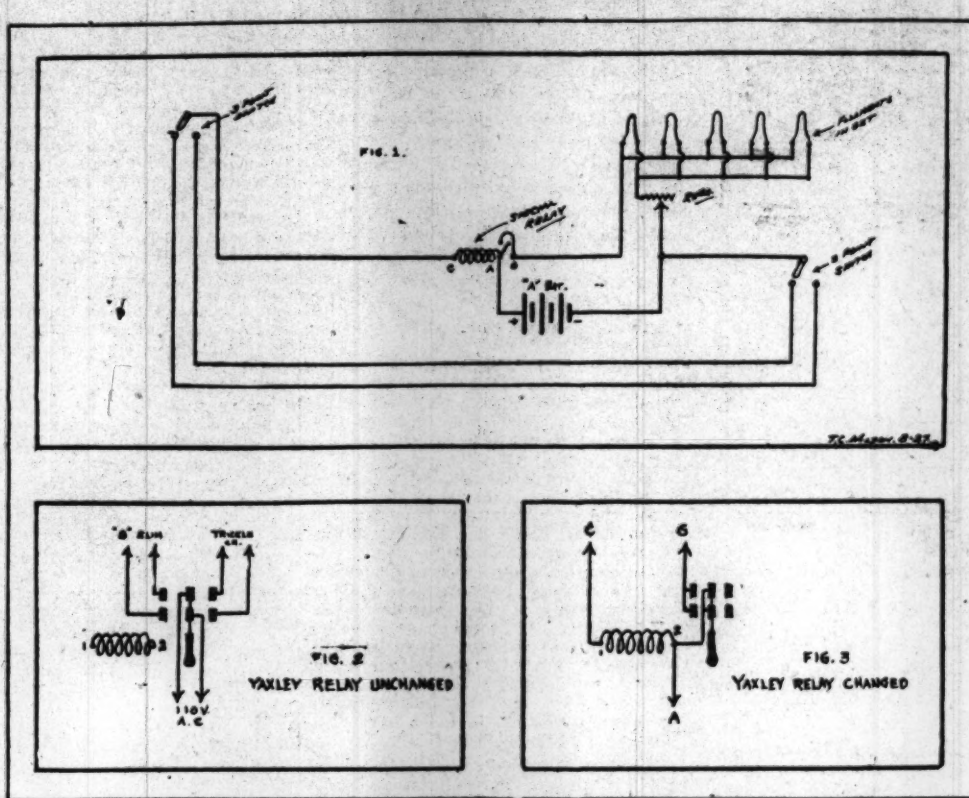
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The general wiring of the house we have described in this article is tacked to the joists and floor timbers with Blake's insulated staples, then run into standard sectional switch boxes such as are used in lighting work. Porcelain bushings were used in the "knock-outs" to prevent any possibility of chafing where the wire entered the box.

Locate and secure all boxes before commencing any wiring, then wire so as to have the shortest lead possible between the distribution center and the outlet. Let about 8 or 10 inches of wire project from each box to allow for connections of the jacks and possible re-location of the box if it is found not to be just exactly where it is needed. Do not make any joints in the wire between the walls if avoidable; if not, be sure to solder and tape each joint as you will have no further opportunity to repair bad connections after the lath and plaster are applied.

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## Relay Circuit Plans



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running on 90 volts and using small tubes. By all means, rewire your audio system if you have one of these old-fashioned sets and install a good power tube and use plenty of plate voltage to operate it. The pleasure derived will well justify the time and money expended.

Parts Used in House Wiring

- 1 Yaxley multiple relay, No. 445.
- 1 Yaxley series relay, No. 444.
- 300 ft. telephone wire, No. 19-2.
- 6 Yaxley jack receptacles, No. 335.
- 1 Yaxley two-gang plate, No. 335.
- 1 Yaxley 2-gang plate, No. 239.
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- 1 box Blake insulated staples.
- 10 Gem sectional switch boxes.
- 10 Porcelain bushings, 1/4 inch.
- 1 fuse mounting—GE Co.

## EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (11:50)

7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball scores; financial summary.

7:15 Moran and Hummel, popular songs.

7:30 Sunshine Troubadours, under the direction of Valley Flower; Con. grammat. John J. Douglas, speaker.

8:30 The Honolulu Hawaiians.

9 "Frankie" Russel's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (9:00)

6:10 p. m.—Baseball; weather.

6:30 Hotel Statler ensemble.

6:50 Newspaper talk.

Baseball; Bert Lowe's orchestra.

7:30 Radio Nature League.

Evelyn Burdovsky, pianist; Albert Hewitt, violinist.

8:30 Principato Hawaiian Trio.

9 WJZ, Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.

10 "Dick" Newcomb's society orchestra.

11 Baseball; weather.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Raymond Fugh.

10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.

11 Continuation of organ recital.

11:30 Weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (8:50)

4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.

5 Theater hour from Bowdoin Square Theater.

6 Juvenile Smilers, plotted by "Eddie" Dunham.

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4:30 Baseball scores.

6:33 "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.



## JUDGE CARDOZO INVITED TO SIT IN HAGUE COURT

President Is Understood to Have Offered Post to New York Jurist

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Benjamin N. Cardozo, chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, has been invited by President Coolidge to become one of the American members of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague. It has become known here. Judge Cardozo is now at his summer home in Allentown, N. J., and, according to one of his closest friends here, is considering the invitation.

In considering it, Judge Cardozo is taking into consideration whether his duties in connection with the International Permanent Court of Arbitration would interfere with the full performance of his duties as head of the appellate bench in this State, and the propriety of accepting the Hague appointment in view of his present judicial position here. It was added that a decision on these points by him was expected in a few days.

Follows Hill Conference  
The invitation by the President to Judge Cardozo, it was reported in circles believed to be well informed, was the result of a conversation which Mr. Coolidge had with Charles D. Hill, head of the Republican organization in New York and vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hill, it was said, recommended Judge Cardozo unqualifiedly for the Hague post. Judge Cardozo, though a young man, is regarded as one of the most eminent jurists in New York. He was chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope which it was proposed should revise the whole body of the law and recommend changes from year to year. He is actively interested in arbitration, and has been associated with the movement launched by the American Law Institute to codify and systematize the law in specifically selected fields.

Position Is Important  
The judgeship vacant on the Arbitration Court bench at The Hague is that which was held by Oscar S. Straus. The other American members of the tribunal are Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and John B. Moore, who is a member of the International Court of Justice.

In view of the proposal made recently by another Hague conference of the law, the posts to which Judge Cardozo has been invited are especially important at this time. According to Judge Cardozo's friends, there would be no necessity for his putting aside his duties on the appellate Court bench, except when there are "conflicting" cases which might be named to some arbitration committee.

## DOG-RACE BETTING HAS SEVERE BACKLASH

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Betting on dog races in Cuyahoga County received another setback here when the District Court of Appeals refused to grant an injunction preventing Edward J. Hagan, sheriff, from interfering with the "purse donation" system.

The decision by William B. Vickery, chief justice, John J. Sullivan and Manuel Levine, judges, holds that no injunction could be granted which would interfere with the judgment and discretion of the sheriff in the enforcement of the law.

The ruling of the court upheld the decision of the Common Pleas Court, which a few days before had refused to interfere with the activities of the sheriff and his deputies. No decision was made as to the legality of the purse donation system, which the race track officials had held was not gambling.

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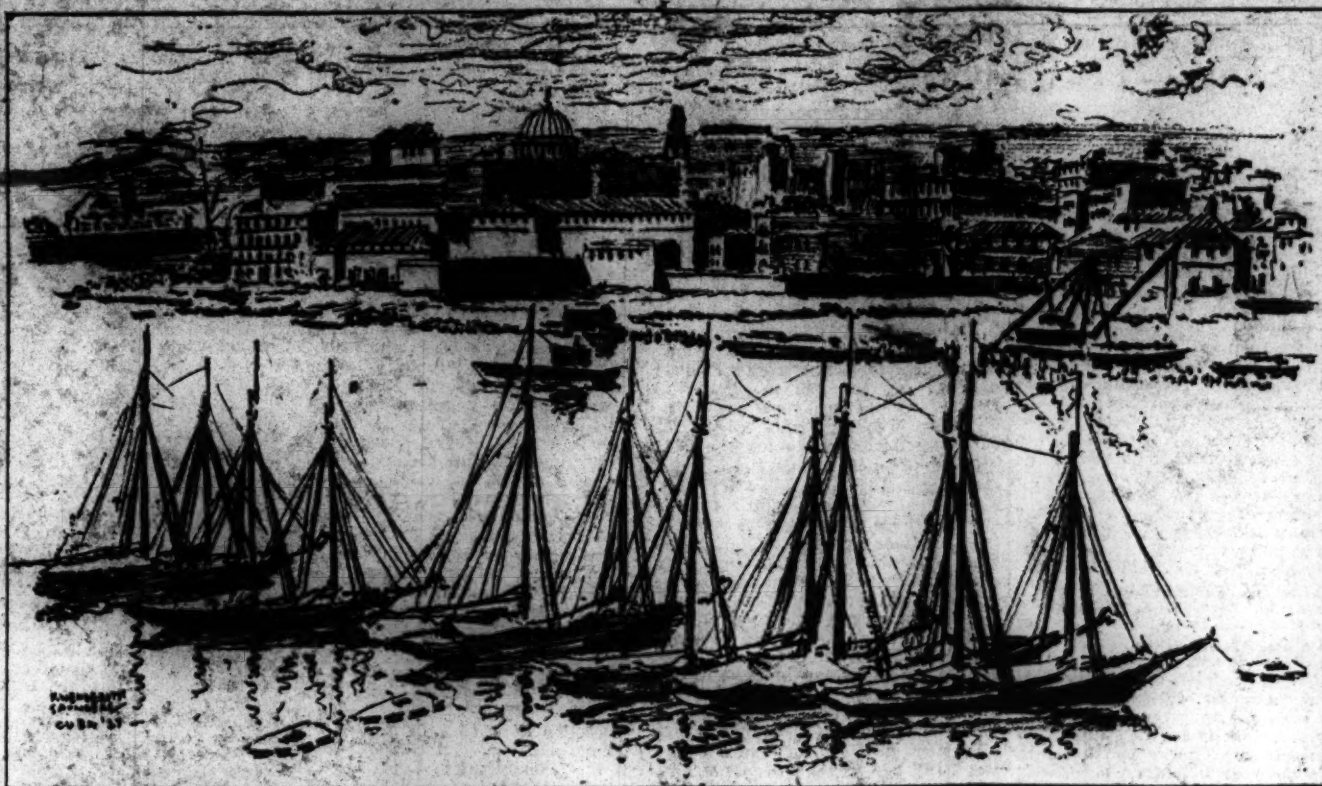
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## Havana's Water Front Being Beautified



Improvement of the Nondescript Shore of the Old City Was Begun Shortly After the Spanish-American War. When the Collection of Fishing Shacks and Rotting Piers Were Cleared Away and a Sea Wall Built, the Space Filled in for a Drive and the Fashionable El Malecon Resulted. Originally It Was About Two Miles in Length and Is One of the World's Most Promenades. Extension Is Now Under Way.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

West Australia—Perth: 3 p. m., October 3; 7 p. m., October 11.

Germany—Berlin (Fourth Church): Krieger-Vereinshaus, Chausseestraße 94, 3 p. m., September 23, in German.

Hannover (Second Church): Neue Hannoverische Festhalle, Am Hohen Ufer 3, 8 p. m., October 7, in German.

Konigsberg: a. B. Goethebrücke, 5 p. m., October 8, in English.

Dresden: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., October 10 and 14 in German.

Belgrade: Brankovinska, 11, 8 p. m., October 14, in German.

England—London: Baptist: Cinema, 211, 8 p. m., September 26, in English.

Assembly: Northgate, 730, 8 p. m., September 26.

Toronto: Harrods, Royal Hall, 8 p. m., September 29.

Trinidad: Church of Antigua, Baptist, 11, 8 p. m., September 29.

Wales—Glamorgan: Cardiff: City Hall, 7 p. m., September 24.

Canada—Ottawa: Columbia: Bellevue, 8 p. m., September 13.

Victoria: (First Church): 8 p. m., September 11.

California—Los Angeles: (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Market Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

San Francisco: (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

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San Francisco: (Fifty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 114 Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., September 13.

## Extension of Havana's Sea Wall Expected to Ease City's Traffic

Work on El Malecon Makes Progress—Eventual Length of Esplanade Will Be More Than Four Miles—Art and Utility Work Side by Side

HAVANA, Cuba (Special Correspondence)—Foundation work for extending Havana's beautiful water front—Esplanade, El Malecon, is rapidly nearing completion. Additions to the Malecon, which means sea wall, will increase the total length more than a third and do much to relieve the traffic-congested streets of the old quarter of the city. The artistic improvement to the water front will almost equal the traffic advantages.

It was during the period shortly after the Spanish-American War when this uninteresting front along the Gulf of Mexico, most of it outside the old Havana of Spanish days, littered with ramshackle bath-houses, fishermen's shacks and small fishing craft, was made into a promenade, where today parade, in almost never-ending lines, the fine automobiles of Havana's wealthy.

A strong wall breaks the shock of the sea in rough weather and the broad highway of the boulevard is wide enough to accommodate at least a half dozen automobiles abreast. Fine dwellings and buildings line the land side of the esplanade and face out to sea, presenting an appearance not unlike one side of the Grand Canal of Venice.

At present the Malecon begins, at La Punta fortress, that ancient guard of the port's entrance on the Havana side directly opposite from Morro Castle, and stretches to the Maine Monument two miles or so away, up toward one of the fine residential districts of the city, the Vedado.

At La Punta most of the town's traffic turns up the Prado, the still fashionable downtown boulevard dating from Spanish days, debouches into Parque Central, or Central Park, and then scatters into the various narrow streets that form the means of access to the old section and the shipping district, where most of the city's business is conducted.

The main part of the new Malecon extension will pass La Punta on the water side; that is, go down the harbor entrance, skirt the houses that are now built down to the water's edge of the port channel, and enter the city at the old Caballeria Wharf, just the other side of the ancient fortress, La Fuerza, supposed to be the oldest fortification on the island, and to have been built by Hernandez de Soto, just before his discovery of the Mississippi River.

The work on the harbor extension overshadows the extension on the upper end, which continues the Malecon beyond the Maine monument, along the water front of the Vedado, a recently jagged mass of waste coral shore, to the broad Avenida de los Presidentes, a double-highway thoroughfare parked in the center and set with tall, graceful royal palms.

It will be some months before the present extensions will be completed, and from present intentions of the Government it may be only a short time before the final work to complete the Malecon will be begun, taking the esplanade to the Almenares River, another mile or so distant, making the whole a four-mile drive on the edge of the sea.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## G. K. C., His Plan

The Outline of Society, by G. K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

ONE remembers the time when Mr. Chesterton fought his dialectical combats with an air of easy triumph; when he stood, as Goldsmith would say, "composed as the porcupine, with a quill pointed against every opposer." In this latest collection of essays the victory is more problematical. The blows are as deft as ever, but G. K. C. is constrained to fight a good deal on terrain that is not of his own choosing. Big Business, the chief opponent in this case, has met the Chestertonian charges that monopoly is bad, not by arguing that monopoly is good, but by showing that it can induce the whole world to accept its claims. Against such an opponent, Mr. Chesterton admits, argument is useless. The only effective weapon is to set up an anti-monopolist cause and prove that it is acceptable to a considerable number of people. In this form of "direct action," Mr. Chesterton is not in his element and not at his best, but he found the expedient necessary.

All embracing as the trusts may be, Mr. Chesterton denies that they are as invulnerable as their size would make them appear. He believes a pin prick properly directed would defeat them, and he proposes to administer that coup de grace by recruiting a sufficiently large opposing force among the many who "would like to get out of the tangle of mere ramifications and communications in the town, and get back nearer to the roots of things, where ideas are made directly out of nature."

"Distributionism" Mr. Chesterton therefore appears as the standard-bearer of a new order, the missionary-in-chief of the gospel of "distributionism," the cult of the small farmer, the small shopkeeper, the small craftsman, the man who seeks a full and varied life, who abhors standardization, who demands a reasonable amount of independence and is willing to pay the price for it.

"If we can make men happier, it does not matter if we make them poorer, it does not matter if we make them less productive, it does not matter if we make them less progressive, in the sense of merely changing their life without increasing their liking for it. . . . If machines do prevent happiness, then it is as futile to tell a man trying to make men happy that he is neglecting the talents of Arkwright, as to tell a man trying to make men unhappy that he is neglecting the tastes of Nero."

Mr. Chesterton, in short, sees the whole combat as one of superficial comfort versus genuine happiness. The price of the latter is a certain amount of hardship demanding stout-hearted self-reliance and not a little heroism, which will not be grudging by those who resist the temptation imposed on their habits and tastes by the siren laws of bulk production. The price of the former is a surrender of independence as com-

plete, the author maintains, as though it were Bolshevism that ruled the earth. "In so far as the world of Wells or Webb was criticized as a centralized, impersonal and monotonous civilization, that is an exact description of existing civilization. Utopia has done its worst. Capitalism has done all that Socialism threatened to do."

Finer Achievements Mr. Chesterton's charges against Big Business are, many of them, well founded. But does he not overlook some of the finer achievements of the system? Such steps as are being taken toward peace and political security today are surely due in great measure to the work of Big Business, which, in its desire to standardize all peoples by one pattern, has brought Japanese, Arab, Rumanian, Russian, French and Anglo-American into conference with an easy under-



H. M. TOMLINSON  
Whose First Novel, "Gallion's Reach," is Published This Month by Harper.

## Across Europe by Water

Sailing Across Europe, by Negley Farson. London: Hutchinson & Co. 21s. net.

FOR the many who share Mr. Farson's weakness in being unable to resist an atlas, there is something peculiarly fascinating in the thought of sailing across Europe. Anyone can pass in comfort from capital to capital in trains de luxe and see very little of the country in consequence, but to travel as the author and his wife (the "crew") did, in a 26-foot yawl by way of great rivers is to be admitted immediately to the heart of strange countries, and to meet and understand their real inhabitants instead of the internationalized race of porters and hotel-keepers and shopmen.

In addition they renewed acquaintance (for they are evidently no strangers to a yacht) with the thrill of personal achievement and adventure, the glamour of a floating home (brightest, as Mr. Farson says, in retrospect)—and with the beauty of remote places to which the tourist never penetrates. "Fine days," says the author, "to talk about afterwards. There was a daybreak off Turkey."

Chlor, in Bulgaria, when in a peach-coloured dawn I looked upon minarets drenched with rain and Mohammedans in ragged red turbans fishing for sturgeon in a yellow-green sea.

This is the secret of the book's great charm—color and strange lands and adventure. Mr. Farson has, indeed, much to say of interest about post-war Europe and the effect of the treaties upon its peoples, especially in the Balkans. He met many interesting people, including Admiral Horthy. But probably the picture that will remain with most of his readers is that of a small white boat making its almost epic journey over so many difficult miles (though the difficulties are made light of) and through so many different countries.

The author has the quick eye and the vivid pen of the journalist, and the pictures that he paints are bright. A better map than that supplied inside the covers would have been a great advantage: not every one possesses a post-war political atlas of Europe. A few more details of how the notoriously difficult navigation without a pilot would have been most interesting.

At least one of Mr. Farson's readers has now put Ludwig's canal and the Danube high upon that list which we all keep of "places that must—whatever happens—be visited—soon"; there will inevitably be many who will do the same. That is probably the best summary and commentary that can be made upon any book of travel.

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CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

standing of each other's mental attitudes.

Big Business has its bad features,

and it would be clearly foolish for

one who is jealous of his individuality

to yield it up at the bidding of

system that may not proceed under

the highest sanctions. But would not

Mr. Chesterton gain more for his

distributists by striking a compromise

with the bulk-productionists, claim-

ing freedom from interference for his

small businesses and small-farm

settlements, but otherwise recogniz-

ing the right of Big Business to con-

tinue its larger unifying work, which

may be in the best interests of peace

and good will among men?

Mr. Chesterton rails at the dullness

of modern civilization, but may it not

be that the world is, so to speak, in

the hands of the efficiency experts

for reorganization—a dull and unin-

spiring business while it lasts, with

machinery raised to an obviously ab-

surd prestige, but really necessary

and certain in time to prove it

sounder basis for humanity's best

aspirations?

There is, therefore, a real need for

a concise guide through the mazes of

contemporary literature. It need not

be exhaustive and it must not be

daunting. Of academic manuals there

is already a supply. Professor Bernard

Fay attempts to give us something

different, a little book in which the

main outlines of French literature

since the year 1830 are traced, with

an indication of the chief currents

which have determined the present

state of that literature.

The subject is a difficult one, de-

manding in the first place an ex-

haustive knowledge of the enormous

amount of prose and verse that has

been produced in France during

the last half-century, and in the

second place a high degree of dis-

passionate impartiality. The first

requirement Professor Fay obviously

possesses; the second he equally

obviously does not possess. It is

pression if not in thought; that Jean

Starr Untermyer voices the wisest

note: all uphold their own accepted

traditions; the rest of the world

reputation in this book. The bibli-

ography appended is a welcome ad-

dition. We quote from Leonie Adams,

"The Mysterious Thing":

What plummet, sea, to sound you—

All the world's reaching with its silver

white.

Turn you and cast downward richest

When the sky stooping with its glitter-

ing load.

About the skirts of the curious great

Scattered its sparklings, will you part

Upon the quintessential host?

Or how, the slanting spirit sleeping,

Can it render body, ghost.

In its dream unseal the heavy monarch,

Conquer to the bleak, wild coast.

Its sun, its deep, delight,

Its night of mist, delight, recall how

Above the pallid thing.

Joy has an aureole wing!

Such is the quality of the book.

And there is still—even with these

experienced poets—much of uncer-

tainty, of reaching-out in theme and

method. Most poetry of this volume

is not settled beauty, but rather be-

speaks adolescent imagings, shadows

and visions of power. Aside from

Edna St. Vincent Millay's sonnet

starting "Grow not too high . . ."

there is no poem here that has

sustained unblemished greatness.

But the work throughout is of epi-

dial substance and artistic finish—

much so that we cannot put our hand

upon anything actually bad or in-

consequential. And he is lover of

short lyric, the narrative ballad,

moralistic verse or what not, the

reader will find something to his

taste here. Perhaps this fact would

mean so that we cannot put our hand

upon anything actually bad or in-

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mean so that we cannot put our hand



## THE HOME FORUM

## Washington Irving, Country Gentleman

LIKE his beloved Washington Irving, the author of the "Sunset" did, Washington Irving appears in the field of early American letters—biographer of the first rank, historian, novelist, and master of the romantic narrative, essayist and stylist comparable with Addison, humorist who made Mrs. Siddons weep and moved the youthful Dickens to admiration. And he was withal a cosmopolitan and a diplomat and something of a Brummel, known in two courts of Europe, and honored alike by the Royal Society of History, Spain, and the Royal Society of Literature, England.

He was, however, as modest as the most prominent, conceding his identity behind a flock of pseudonyms, professing aversion for public dinners, public speeches, and politics even, and finding his greatest delight in the simple role of country gentleman. Viewed through his correspondence, his little retreat, his delightful little nest, his dear little, bright little home, his sweet little Sunnyside, has charms to rival the Alhambra and the palace of Madrid.

And by his own confession, "neither Spanish, nor Italian skies, so bright and cloudless, can compare with ours, forever shifting in their tints, and at times so gorgeous with their floating regions of cloud-land."

His country seat, however delightful, was a very modest one, "little" as he chose to call it, and by no means to be compared with Scott's Abbotsford which he had visited and admired on an early tour, or with Mount Vernon, American colonial estates. It comprised, at the first, but ten acres, lying on the banks of the Tappan Sea near Tarrytown, though later increased to eighteen.

"A beautiful spot," he wrote to his brother soon after the purchase, "capable of being made a little paradise." And the achievement of this soon became a rival interest to the production of long-drawn-out histories and biographies. Wolffert's Rest he first called it after Wolffert, one of the early settlers of the Dutch colony, who had been treated to it after the English conquest of New Amsterdam. And by way of making it pay for itself he

wrote the story of "the little old-fashioned stone mansion, all made up of gable ends, and as full of angels and corners as an old cocked hat," together with the history of its successive inhabitants down to Diedrich Knickerbocker himself.

The first improvement undertaken by that genial gentleman, the seal of possession as it were, was an addition to the small stone Dutch cottage then about a century old.

"My idea is to make a little nookery somewhat in the Dutch style, quaint, but unpretending . . . of stone. The cost will not be much." Yet four months later he wrote:

"Like all meddlings with stone and mortar, the plan has extended as I built, until it has ended in a complete, though moderate-sized, family residence. Fully a year passed before it was habitable and delightful letters began to be dispatched therefrom with accounts of the cat, and Fanny the pig (named for Fanny Kemble), and the goose was on the Tappan Sea in which a certain enterprising and ambitious little duck led the feathered navy of the Roost to victory.

Thenceforth the little home was a favorite theme. It afforded full play for his renowned humor, for in writing of his new activities he did not spare himself. Thus he addressed a favorite nephew during his second year of possession:

"I look forward with pleasure to the prospect of seeing you and Helen at the cottage in the course of the summer, and showing you what a capital florist and horticulturist and agriculturist I am becoming. I beat all the gentleman farmers in my well-known American colonial estates. It comprised, at the first, but ten acres, lying on the banks of the Tappan Sea near Tarrytown, though later increased to eighteen.

We took up our abode at a certain little wayside inn, at which in the days of leisure the coach must have stopped for lunch. . . . Here we stopt, for sheer admiration of its steep thatched roof, its latticed windows, and its homely porch. We allowed a couple of days to elapse in vague undirected strolls and sweet sentimental observation of the land, before we prepared to execute the special purpose of our journey. This admirable region is a compendium of the general physiognomy of England. The noble friendliness of the scenery, its subtle old friendliness, the magical familiarity of multitudinous details, appealed to us at every step and every glance. Deep in our souls a natural affection answered. The whole land, in the full warm rains of the last of April, had burst into sudden perfect spring. The dark walls

of the hedge-rows had turned into blooming screens; the sodden verdure of lawn and meadow was streaked with a ranker freshness. We strolled forth without loss of time for a long walk on the hills. Reaching their summits, you find half England unrolled at your feet. A dozen broad counties, within the vast range of your vision, commingle their green exhalations. Closely beneath us lay the dark, rich flats of hedgy Worcestershire and the cope-checked slopes of rolling Hereford, white with the blossom of apples. At widely opposite points of the large expanse two great cathedral towers rose sharply, taking the light from the settled shadow of the circling towns—the light, the ineffable English light! "Out of England," cried Scobie, "it's but a garish world!"

The whole vast sweep of our surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy process of the tremendous sky. The English heaven is a fit antithesis to the complex English earth. We possess in America the . . . beauty of the blue; England possesses the splendor of combined and animated clouds. Over against us, from our station on the hills, we saw them piled and dissolved, compacted and shifted, blotting the azure with sudden rain-spots, stretching, breeze-fretted, into dappled fields of gray, bursting into a storm of light or melting into a drizzle of silver. We made our way along the rounded summits of these well-grazed slopes—mild, breezy inland downs—and descended through long-drawn slopes of fields, green to cottage doors, to where a rural village beckoned us from its seat among the meadows. . . . Passing on upon the highroad, we

came to the common browsing-patch, the "village green" of the tales of our youth. Nothing was wanting; the shaggy, mouse-colored donkey, nosing the turf with his mild and huge proboscis, the geese, the old woman—the old woman, in person, with her red cloak and black bonnet, frilled about the face and doubled frilled beside her decent, placid cheeks—the towering plowman with his white smock-frock, puckered on chest and back, his short corduroys, his mighty calves, his big, red, rural face. We greeted these things as children greet the loved pictures in a story book, lost and mourned and found again. It was marvelous how well we knew them. Beside the road we saw a plow-boy straddle, whistling on a stile. Gainsborough might have painted him. . . . Heavy James, in "A Pastoral Pilgrim and Other Tales."

It was this complete transformation of ideal which altered Paul's standard of what was excellent in human achievement; and his later endeavors show how completely he brought his life and his work into accord with the grandeur of his lofty purpose. In writing to the Philippians, he said, "Brethren, . . . this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." There could be no higher standard of excellence than that which Paul held before his mind's eye; for it was the standard which Jesus taught, and which he enjoined upon his followers in the command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

In referring to this saying of Jesus, Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 253, 254), says: "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footstep leading to perfection are indispensable. Individuals are consistent who, watching and praying, can 'run, and not be weary; . . . walk, and not faint; who gain good rapidly and hold their position, or attain slowly and yield not to discouragement. God requires perfection, but not until the battle between Spirit and flesh is fought and the victory won." Flattering though the "human footstep leading to perfection" often may seem to be, they are tending onward and upward, and sooner or later one may hope to realize the Psalmist's confident expectation, "As for me, I will be-

hold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." All the mighty seers of old, all the really great of earth, all the "poor in spirit," as well as repentant hearts everywhere, have carried with them this standard of highest excellence, this longing to "behold thy face in righteousness," and they have taken the "human footstep" in the ascending pathway joyously and courageously.

To excel means to surpass, to rise higher; and this is accomplished not in a few leaps and bounds, but step by step at first, and often with laborious effort. One does not learn a new language in a day; nor is one able to execute a Beethoven symphony without having acquired the requisite knowledge and skill. So it is in grasping the infinite range of spiritual perfection, one must patiently learn the things of Spirit, and apply what he learns. This is made particularly clear in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 340), where Mrs. Eddy says: "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is now. Only by persistent, unremitting, straightforward toil; by turning neither to the right nor to the left, seeking no other pursuit or pleasure than that which cometh from God, can you win and wear the crown of the faithful."

It is by being faithful over a few things—the duties and responsibilities of one's daily life, however small or great they may seem to be—that one rises in the scale of being. Not in envious longings to tread the seemingly flowery pathway of another does one move forward, but in doing the thing that has to be done in one's own line of endeavor, and then proceeding to overcome the next barrier to progress, and the next, and the next, until at some bend of the road he lifts his eyes over an expanse of blossoming meadows and shady woodlands, beyond which rise the delectable mountains of Spirit's perfect, eternal universe. Who would not eagerly climb upward and onward, forgetting, like Paul, "those things which are behind," and reaching to the greater things which extend before one in infinite vista? Who would not carry his standard of excellence achievement over the top of those God-crowned peaks of spiritual understanding, ever singing as he rises higher, in the lines written by Mrs. Eddy (ibid., p. 400):

"Father-Mother good, lovingly  
Thee I seek—  
Patient, meek,  
In the way Thou hast—  
Be it slow or fast,  
Up to Thee."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HERALD  
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**MARY BAKER EDDY**  
An International Daily Newspaper  
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**To an Old Violin**  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
If for a fleeting hour your memories could be released in speech for our delight  
If you could talk as others make you sing  
What strains of triumph might you not recite  
The product of a master's hand  
In you we found expression for  
Your graceful curves gave you pre-eminence  
And early made you as a thing apart  
Though none has solved the secrets you preserve  
Your tones improving with enriching age  
Your grain, beyond the finest artist's work,  
Bespeaks a noble forest parentage  
Throughout the lengthening years of artistry  
On which you now may look with joy unbound  
Many must recall you have inspired  
With love of what is beautiful in sound  
By music's finer strains and melodies  
Both happiness and tears have come unsought  
A wooden instrument you seem to be  
You are a friend that pulses to our thought  
ARTHUR S. HOLMES

**About an Unknown Poet**  
In the Dictionary of National Biography is a brief entry under the name, Collop, John. No dates are given, save that he "flourished" 1660. A bare record of his three known works follows, with the information that he added M. D. to his title-pages, that he wrote often "against the puritan sectaries," and that his songs "show some lyrical capacity." That with perhaps an unexpressed approval of a stray reader here and there, is the extent of John Collop's fame after two hundred and fifty odd years. And so it might have gone, but that one day Mr. Chato's shop in Fenton Street I saw a little volume on the shelf, labelled Collop's Poems, and took it down as my custom is, in the ever-disappointed hope that here might be a forgotten master. The title-page was—"Poems Rediviva/or Poets Reviv'd/By John Collop M.D. Old prophane vulgar & arceus/And Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and to be sold at his shop at the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Church-yard/1656." I opened the book at random, and was electrified by the beginning of a poem, thus:

Each day a market is, where we do buy  
Or unto sale expose eternally  
Owing to its extreme scarcity the book was highly priced. It was Saturday morning, and the shop was about to close. I did not care to risk so many pence on scarcity alone, and had no time to investigate poetry merit beyond that startling promise. But I was told that I might take the book away to examine it, which I did. . . . At opening hour I was

there; nothing had happened. I paid the price, and went away determined to cry my possession abroad, and give a poet a little of his due. The first friend to whom I communicated my news was Mr. E. V. Lucas. He observed that the volume could be done for a poet with the name of Collop (this was indistinct to me, who myself have poetic aspirations). But he could not gain the evidence, which I now possess as little digression as possible. One may write a critical essay about the poetry of Milton or Keats, but it would be pointless to write about Collop's poetry, of which the reader knows nothing. . . . Collop was an occasional poet in a sense, in the sense that many of his best contemporaries were. That is to say, he did not devote either his time or his meditation chiefly to poetry, as Milton did. But he was not an occasional poet in the lesser sense; he did not have to wait upon occasion for the matter of his verse. As a poet he was preoccupied with two or three groups of subjects—political, amatory, religious; and his imagination could return to them at will. To his poetry he could bring energy and comprehension always, and at intervals he could rise to a lyric greatness that might have instructed Herbert (and Herbert often gets far less than his due from critical opinion), that so many pence on scarcity alone, and had no time to investigate poetry merit beyond that startling promise. But I was told that I might take the book away to examine it, which I did. . . . At opening hour I was

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**Ein Massstab der Vortrefflichkeit**  
Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes  
Die Fähigkeit, in irgend einer Richtung Erfolg zu haben oder die Vollendung eines grossen Planes zu verwirklichen, hängt grösstenteils von dem Massstab der Vortrefflichkeit ab, den man im Denken hegt, und dem man im praktischen Leben nacheifert. Das ausschliessliche Ziel, das zersplitterte Taktakt oder das falsche geleitete Streben führt in keiner einzigen Richtung weiter, um Auszeichnung in etwas zu erlangen. Auch kann eine unswürdige Absicht oder eine falsche Haltung gegen eine gerechte Sache nicht den endgültigen Erfolg bringen, der unser höheres Wesen befriedigt oder die mehr zurückhaltende Auffassung des menschlichen Denkens im allgemeinen anspricht. Saulus von Tarsus hatte einen Massstab des Handelns, den er zweifellos für überaus würdig hielt, als er den Einfluß des Evangeliums Christi Jesu durch Verfolgung der ersten Christen zu unterdrücken suchte. Doch als das Licht der Wahrheit plötzlich über sein Bewußtsein hereinbrach und er erkannte, daß sein Massstab von Recht und Gerechtigkeit nur ein falscher Gesichtspunkt war, änderte sich sowohl sein ganzes Wesen als auch die Richtung seines Handelns, und Saulus von Tarsus wurde Paulus, der große Apostel der Heiden.  
Diese vollständige Umwandlung des Vorbildes des Paulus änderte seinen Massstab dessen, was in menschlichem Vollbringen für vortrefflich galt; und seine späteren Bemühungen zeigen, wie vollständig er sein Denken und seine Arbeit in Übereinstimmung mit der Grösse seines erhabenen Zwecks brachte. In seinem Brief an die Philipper sagte er: "Meine Brüder, Eines aber sage ich: Ich verzage, was dahinzieht und strecke mich zu dem, das da vorne ist, und jage nach dem vorgestreckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu." Es könnte keinen höheren Massstab der Vortrefflichkeit geben, als den, den Paulus immer vor Augen hatte; denn es war der Massstab, den Jesus lehrte, und er selbst erlangte in dem Gebot einschränkt: "Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist." Indem sich Mrs. Eddy auf diese Worte Jesu bezieht, sagt sie in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 253 und 254): "Die göttliche Forderung: 'Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein,' ist wissenschaftlich, und die menschlichen Schritte, die zur Vollkommenheit führen, sind unerlässlich. Die Menschen sind konsequent, die wachsen und heilen, die lauten können, und nicht matt werden, wandeln können und nicht müde werden, die das Gute schnell erringen, und ihre Stellung behaupten, oder die es langsam erlangen, und sich nicht entmutigen lassen. Gott verlangt Vollkommenheit, aber nicht ohne, als bis die Schlacht zwischen Geist und Fleisch ausgefochten, und

der Sieg gewonnen ist." Wenn auch die menschlichen Schritte, die zur Vollkommenheit führen, oft schwanken und zu sich selbst führen, führen sie dennoch vorwärts und aufwärts, und früher oder später kann man hoffen, sich die vertrauensvolle Erwartung des Psalmisten zu vergegenwärtigen: "Ich aber will schauen dein Antlitz in Gerechtigkeit; ich will sagt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde." Sowohl allen mächtigen Seher der alten Zeit, allen wirklich Großen der Erde, allen, die da geistlich arm sind, als auch reuigen Herzen überall hat dieser Massstab der höchsten Vortrefflichkeit, dieses Verlangens, "dein Antlitz in Gerechtigkeit zu schauen," vorgeschwebt, und sie haben "den menschlichen Schritte" auf dem aufwärtsführenden Pfade freudig und mutig unternommen.  
Sich auszeichnen bedeutet über-treffen, höher kommen. Dies wird nicht sprunghaft, sondern zuerst schrittweise und oft durch mühevollen Streben erlangt. Eine neue Sprache lernt man nicht in einem Tage; auch kann man keine Symphonie von Beethoven vortragen, ohne das erforderliche Wissen und Können erlangt







## VICTORIANS SEE END OF FRUIT DEPRESSION

**MELBOURNE, Vic.**—Of 4000 growers of dried fruits along the Victorian portion of the River Murray, it is estimated that about 2000 of them are returned soldier settlers, who took up blocks in irrigation settlements, with government assistance. Before the war the growing of dried fruit in Victoria was confined

to a comparatively few farmers, who had long ago brought their holdings to a state of great prosperity. These produced sufficient fruit merely to meet the Australian demand.

When soldiers began to return from the war, it was thought that a good way to give them occupation would be to let them acquire blocks of land in the Murray districts. As long as the output of the dried fruits

The tide turned, however, just as a great number of the soldier settlers were about to harvest their first crops, and with the vast increase in

The Australian production came the saturation of the Australian market. Prices fell, and as the production greatly exceeded the Australian requirements, much of the crop had to be exported. Serious mistakes were made in connection with the export of the fruit: it was badly graded, badly packed and unskillfully marketed, and it suffered badly in competition with the fruit produced in

Several difficult years followed. For some of the crops the return did not equal the cost of marketing, and the settlers slipped further and further into arrears and were overburdened with debt. They held to their task, however, and, assisted by the Victorian Commonwealth Government, organizations were formed

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to supervise the grading, packing, and marketing of the fruit, with the result that about two years ago prices began to improve. It is considered that the present year will prove whether the settlers have achieved success.

**Record Crop Realized**

Last season's crop was a record one, and if the output can be dis-

posed of at reasonably good prices, there will be little concern for the future, and the pluck of the men will have earned a just reward.

Most of the settlers have been financed by the Government, which has paid them sustenance until their blocks came into bearing. Liberal advances have been made, and the entire responsibility for the irrigation of the settlements has been car-

ried out by the Government, the settlers paying a water rate in accordance with the amount of water which they have used. Professional advice has been available free, and an officer is permanently stationed in each of the irrigation settlements to direct the activities of the settlers.

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follows (000 omitted):	80,900	\$5,300
Silver and coin.....	1,862,600	1,826,200
Gold reserves.....	2,661,600	2,092,500
Bills of exch & checks.....	66,500	66,500
Of which in for banks.....	479,500	332,400
Other assets.....	3,934,700	3,406,800
Reichsbank circulation.....	6%	6%
Bank rate.....		

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## EDITORIALS

## Constantinople's Fading Romance

AND now Constantinople has expelled the remnant of the "White Russians" who, ever since Lenin, have played a tragic-comedy in the streets and byways of that once-romantic town. Did you want decent food? Avoid the hotels on the Grande Rue de Pera and dive down a narrow and malodorous alley. At the end a garden opened off, surrounded by towering but decrepit buildings. Under twinkling lights in many-colored glass cups, the leaves of the trees throwing black shadows on the white nappery, tables were set forth and served by young and trimly garbed women with the unmistakable air of refinement. Countesses at least, habitués of the place would whisper, and one indubitably a princess of the blood! Even of late, although Constantinople last lost much of its old-time cosmopolitanism, the diners at the tables spoke in many tongues, but the one note of deference for even vanished rank was always in evidence. In a corner other exiles, shabby of garb, depressed in demeanor extorted from strange exotic instruments the melancholy music of Russia.

Did you want a parlor entertainment? Word in the right corner would bring to your hotel or apartment a group of men and women who would dance with forced gaiety the dances of the steppes, and sing the weird folk songs of the muzhiks. Between the features of their program they would strive to sell tawdry jewelry supposed to be the remnants of the jewel cases of the aristocracy of St. Petersburg and Moscow. In the earlier days, when hundreds of thousands of the better class of Russians fled from the mad rage of the Bolsheviks across the borders into Rumania, Poland, Turkey, anywhere to escape, not less than 150,000 stopped at Constantinople.

It was the time of the occupation of the city by the Allies. Kemal had not arisen. The Turks were politically crushed, living under a military government of aliens, and, withal, enjoying such times of plenty and gaiety as have never returned since the allied armies withdrew. In that era the Russian refugees were everywhere, living in luxury while their means lasted, in squalor when poverty descended upon them, but ever incredulous of the long continuance of the Bolshevik régime from which they had fled. In time, pressed by the economic urge, they sought lands in which employment was easier to find than in Turkey. This later hegira was even more difficult than the flight from Russia.

In the fullest sense of the term they were men without a country, and in a day when to cross a frontier without a passport was impossible, they seemed doomed to remain in a decadent country where they were not desired. Russia would give them no passports, nor Turkey, and the other countries, which they would fain have sought, were only too glad to make of this an excuse for refusing admittance to a throng of impoverished and too often impractical refugees. The League of Nations most beneficently intervened with an international passport which the nations all agreed to recognize. Thus equipped the Russians gradually abandoned Constantinople until the present order affects only about two thousand.

Thus ends another era in the checkered history of the city by the Bosphorus, and with it there goes out another of its picturesque features. Kemal describes it as progress, but the seeker after the strange and bizarre will deplore the submerging of the ancient quality of the town in the dull commonplace of Western civilization. The exotic features of the Moslem faith—the fez, the veiled women, the faithful prostrating themselves in prayer in the busy streets—have vanished. The howling and the whirling dervishes howl and whirl no more. The Christian Sunday is to supplant the Moslem Friday as the day of rest and prayer—because Kemal thinks it will aid business. The seraglio of the Sultan is turned into a museum and the Yildiz Kiosk is to rival Monte Carlo as an international gambling resort.

Sic transit gloria mundi! Over in old Stamboul they will show you the gap in the city's wall through which the Turks poured almost 500 years ago. One wonders what Constantinople, at the gateway betwixt the East and West, would be today had that wall been stout enough to hold back the hordes of Islam.

## A Soldier of the Legion

NO NAME has been more familiar to those readers and observers in the United States and in other countries who have marked the progress of the campaign to outlaw the liquor traffic than that of Wayne B. Wheeler. Since long before the action of Congress submitting the Eighteenth Amendment to the states for ratification, Mr. Wheeler was the directing and guiding force in the Anti-Saloon League, of which he was the general counsel. A leader whose courage was never doubted and whose probity was never questioned, he was a tower of strength in that militant army enlisted in what even its enemies concede to be one of the greatest reforms of modern times.

Romance and tradition have painted the crusader in attractive phrase and glowing colors. But he does not always sit astride a charging steed or wear a sword and shield. Social revolutions come not with blare of trumpets and the waving of banners. They who lead to great victories are the humble, honest, unselfish and consecrated men and women whose ideals are freedom, human emancipation and true righteousness.

In face of severe criticism and the unfounded claims of the enemies of prohibition that the law can never be measurably enforced, Mr. Wheeler never retreated from his established strategic position in defense and support of the federal enactment. While it may be said that he chose always to regard the issue as a moral one, recognizing the fact that the amendment was forced upon Congress by an aroused public sentiment which had been educated and fostered in a campaign covering a half-century, he was sufficiently resourceful to combat designing politicians who sought to ally their parties and the remnant of the liquor trade with steel of

their own kind. Enjoying the confidence of officials in both state and federal governments, and the grudging respect of those who opposed him, he has done much to hold the political balance in the two great parties at a comparative equilibrium.

His work will be carried on, no doubt with reliance upon the precedents which have been established. The American conscience has become too thoroughly awakened to permit a successful stampede, now or later, by conspirators against established law and the voluntary declaration of the friends and defenders of the American home.

## Extravagance in Gasoline

JAPAN is reported to be seriously considering the advisability of promoting an oil monopoly in order to check the chaotic conditions prevailing, under which, it is said, the country's domestic producers are unable to make any profits on their operations. The experience of Japan, it seems, is not widely different from that of many other countries which have been experiencing difficulties as a result of the alleged wild competition and the tremendous overproduction of petroleum. Whether or not a state monopoly is the proper method of curbing the situation is a matter over which no little dispute could be raised. In the United States, for instance, the suggestion has been advanced that a federal statute be drafted under which the natural oil resources of the country would be conserved; or, in other words, that the vast stocks underground be left where they are until the demand once again catches up with the production.

Abroad an oil monopoly is apparently the favorite method devised to meet the situation. Russia, Poland, Italy, Spain, France and other countries either have established or are considering the establishment of state monopolies to deal in petroleum and its products. In other countries, too, the problem may be met, probably, only in this manner, for not all of them are situated in regard to oil as the United States, or even England. According to reliable reports, gasoline was selling for a dollar a gallon in Teheran at the time when the Persian oil fields were recording their largest output. The shortage of gasoline in a country which was surfeited with petroleum was due, of course, to the fact that, there being no refineries near by, the transportation costs to and from a plant naturally enhanced quite unduly the price of the finished product.

In the United States, as has been pointed out by the Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, it is largely the cost of competition which is causing the great losses to the industry. The overproduction here is stored in tanks which cost 50 cents a gallon to build, whereas storage in the natural state in the ground would cost comparatively nothing. The inordinate desire to dispose of the large stocks of gasoline has induced the companies to spend millions in service stations and costly painted signs. The oversupply of stations has not materially added to the convenience of motorists, but rather has added to the selling cost of the gasoline. A more reasonable regulation of the industry would doubtless not alone conserve the natural petroleum supplies in the ground, but would make unnecessary these extravagant expenditures in the sale of the product.

Therefore, it has been suggested that whereas a state monopoly in some countries may be necessary, federal conservation would probably solve the problem in the United States. In some backward countries like Persia, the need is a local refinery and machinery for distribution. Many of the European countries feel that these necessary adjuncts can be supplied only through monopolistic control by the state. In the United States, however, the private equipment is more than adequate—it is wasteful.

## The Irish By-Elections

FOR a government to win rather spectacularly in two by-elections, and then to decree a dissolution of the legislature and general elections, is unusual. Yet this is the procedure recently followed in the Irish Free State. It has no recent counterparts across the Channel, for in England the results of by-elections have frequently shown that governments of the day were waning in popularity. The by-elections have been an ominous portent of what might happen in a general election, rather than an encouraging sign that the electorate might be consulted more successfully.

Thus Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government suffered a series of reverses. It was even unable, occasionally, to secure seats for members of the Ministry. From 1919 to 1922 there were more than ninety by-elections. Seventy were contested. Their results showed a total majority of 200,000 against coalition candidates. Labor lost two seats and gained fourteen; the Liberals lost one and gained five, and the Coalition lost twenty-two and gained three. These were almost the same proportions as in the case of the Unionist Government headed by Mr. Balfour, which preceded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Liberal administration in 1906. In both cases the by-elections showed the waning popularity of the Government.

Until eight years ago by-elections were much more numerous and important than they are at the present time. In 1919 there was a modification of the rule (now completely rescinded) that a member of the House of Commons accepting an office under the Crown thereby vacated his seat in the House and must stand for re-election in his constituency. That rule was responsible for numerous by-elections which are not now required. By-elections in Great Britain, however, are still more frequent than elsewhere because of the size of the House of Commons, and because some members, by succession or selection, become peers.

It is still true, nevertheless, that British by-elections are significant straws in showing drifts of public opinion. During the last few months, for example, the results of a few by-elections have seemed to indicate an increase in the strength of the Liberal Party, and some antagonism to the Trade Union Law. The Liberals have gained three seats. Over the exact mean-

ing of the recent results there may be some dispute, but they certainly fail to show that the Baldwin Government is stronger in the country than it was some months ago.

President Cosgrave, however, is of the opinion that the success of government candidates in the County of Dublin and South Dublin City, where there were vacancies, presages further successes at a general election. He hopes that in a general election he may secure a majority in Parliament. He has no stable majority at present, for, it may be recalled, on a motion of confidence on August 16, the Cabinet was sustained by a single vote. Apparently the dissolution has been decreed without question by the Governor-General. That is in accordance with the British practice, for the King now seems entirely to have lost his discretion in consenting to or refusing a dissolution requested by his ministers. He acts on the advice of his Cabinet. In the Dominions, however—notably in Canada, where last summer the Governor-General hesitated to dissolve for Mackenzie King, but did so for Arthur Meighen—the rule is not so firmly established. Of particular interest also in connection with the Irish situation is the short time allowed for the campaign. The polling will be on September 15. This is in accordance with British practice, and contrasts strikingly with the prolonged tedium of American campaigns.

## Iceland as a National Entity

WHEN, as one of the effects of the World War, new independent commonwealths arose to bid for place in the family of nations, Iceland, as a dependency of Denmark, considered the moment opportune for claiming that greater freedom which the people believed was theirs by right of long established culture, and geographical location.

Denmark's relations with Iceland, of course, have always been of the kind that allowed the greatest possible liberty of action to the people of that somewhat remote country in the North Sea. And their claim for further self-government was acquiesced in by the Danish nation to the extent that everything but total independence was granted. The King of Denmark, therefore, is only the nominal ruler of Iceland. The Althing, or Icelandic Parliament, determines almost everything that concerns the well-being of the country. Whatever may result from more recent efforts of a certain element in Iceland to attain complete independence, it would seem that little of benefit is to be gained from cutting wholly aloof from the mother country. However, in the present instance it may suffice to shed some light on Iceland as she is today. Not only is the Icelandic nation one of the paradoxes of history, but the Icelanders constitute the smallest civilization in the world. Inhabited since 874 A. D., its population at present is not quite 100,000. Some 25,000 Icelanders live in the United States and Canada.

Europe's smallest, most northerly and most isolated nation has distinguished itself in the domain of culture and literature as perhaps few of the countries many times its size. Scholars like Prof. Finnur Jonsson and Sigurður Nordal have thrown interesting light on a number of the conditions which brought about the rise and development of Icelandic literature. The cultural heritage, historical memories, poetry and tradition were brought into Iceland by the Norwegian emigrants.

Few European languages, if any, have undergone less changes during the course of the centuries than the Icelandic. The Icelandic child, for instance, who today learns to read its native language, would, it is said, easily be able to speak to the poet Egill Skallagrímsson, were the latter to present himself in person after the lapse of 1000 years.

Recognized as a sovereign state since 1918, Iceland, therefore, has a natural claim to take her place with the most advanced nations in the world. Her political ambitions may be a matter apart from her culture, but no doubt they will be fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the people, as well as to Denmark. For this latter country, with the restoration of North Slesvig as a result of the war, certainly would do nothing to prevent the Icelanders from attaining to the highest point of perfection from a governmental standpoint.

## Random Ramblings

An English educator says the splitting of the atom is certain in time and there will be no need for "coal, gas, electric light, steam of anything like that." Atomic, rather than automatic, light, heat, and power, apparently.

The Harvard professor retained to find the secret of success of outstanding business men in history is likely to find it in this: they put something useful within humanity's reach.

Cashing a check and carrying the proceeds in a savings account is as good a cash and carry system as any other.

Though attics are going out of style with changes in architecture, this is no sign there won't still be room at the top.

With cardboard containers so much in use of late, the soap-box orator may soon find himself in difficulties.

A St. Louis manufacturing concern reports reaping \$5,000,000 for a crop of 12,000,000 harvest hats.

Do not boast of the pick-up your car has, just because it seems to find every nail in the road.

"If" "We" "Choose," we might say that these are the three most popular words of the year.

When it comes to circling the globe, few have anything on the goldfish.

"Three up and one to go" doesn't necessarily mean that "fore" comes next.

Waiting for an opportunity is all right if you keep busy while waiting.

The griddle cake business might be said to have a constant turnover.

All nationalities understand the language of a smile.

## Wanted—A Reconsideration of Franco-German Relations

By SISLEY HUBBLESTON

NO IMPARTIAL observer who has had experience of currents of public opinion can doubt the need for a re-examination of Franco-German relations. After Locarno, and particularly when the French and German statesmen met at Thoiry, the two countries drew close together. They are still on excellent terms, but there are points of friction which should be removed. It is to be hoped that the opportunity will be taken at Geneva in September to reconsider the whole situation and to renew the friendship which should properly exist between the Reich and the Republic.

Germany was led to believe that the entire evacuation of Rhineland was certain at an early date. France indeed was, at a given moment, willing to evacuate, and England threw its influence on the side of evacuation. The opportune moment was lost, and since then matters have been allowed to drift. In diplomacy, as in everything else, it is necessary to make progress all the time—if there is not a constant advance there is a retreat: it seems impossible to stand still.

So it has come about that French suspicions have again been aroused, and German aggressiveness has manifested itself in different directions. Technically, Germany is declared to have destroyed the eastern fortresses, but in fact there was a compromise, and the French are far from satisfied. It remained for Belgium, however, to express publicly the view that Germany was evading the disarmament clauses in various ways.

The French Government is really anxious to refrain from recriminations, but with the disclosures of General Guillaumat's dispatch, and the military increases in the German budget, and somewhat fire-eating speeches in the Reichstag, it is becoming increasingly difficult to withdraw the allied soldiers from the Rhineland.

M. Briand, who is unquestionably pacific in purpose, feels obliged to proceed cautiously. He, like the other members of the Cabinet, would like to decrease the contingents in the Rhineland, but the maximum figure for which approval can be obtained is in the neighborhood of 5000 men. This is itself a pledge of good will, but naturally it is found disappointing by Germany, which had pitched its hopes higher.

The British intervened to suggest that whatever could be done at this juncture should be done in the interest of peace. But the controversy is becoming acute. It is absolutely inaccurate to suggest that M. Poincaré, or any other French Minister, is desirous of upsetting the policy of Locarno. There is manifested by all a sincere desire to pursue it. The complaint, however, is heard that Germany is not making such a course any too easy.

The Germans claim that the note of the Conference of Ambassadors in 1925 pointed to reduction of a substantial character, and anticipated withdrawal. They recall the promises of Thoiry. They urge that 5000 men is quite inadequate. The French argue that any promises which were made were not unconditional. They must have a real sense of security, and they ask for further proof of Germany's intentions.

In the nature of the case, French concessions can

scarcely be compensated. France gives way on this and that point, and unfortunately seems to earn no gratitude. Each concession is the starting point for new demands, and is rewarded by abuse. The French find that the peace-making is a unilateral process. It is hard to see what they can expect from Germany, but they certainly do look for something which would allay their misgivings.

The other day a German deputy named Kardorff made a discourse on the anniversary of the German Constitution that annoyed the French. It does not contribute to the improvement of Franco-German rapprochement. The Versailles Treaty gives to France, England, and Belgium the right to control the Rhineland until 1935, but Herr Kardorff bitterly complains that there should still be foreign troops in Germany and describes the conduct of the Allies as shameful.

He considers that the Allies are continually inflicting insults upon a helpless people, and that history cannot parallel this behavior. He reminds us that after 1871, when France was defeated, the German troops of occupation were withdrawn long before the stipulated date. He uses such expressions as "barbarity" in connection with the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland. He holds that Germany, not France, has need of guarantees of security. There was even a hint in his speech that the Alsace-Lorraine question was not definitely settled.

Such remarks are, in the circumstances, indiscreet. The French cannot understand the assumption that the withdrawal of troops can be insisted upon as a right, involving no parallel performance. They are prepared to reduce, and eventually to evacuate, the troops; but this must be done as an act of grace, and if they choose to stay in fulfillment of the Treaty nobody is entitled to fulminate against them. Fulminations, in fact, make it difficult to withdraw. When, in addition, the German attitude does not reassure France of its safety, but on the contrary makes France more doubtful, it is natural enough that public opinion should stiffen.

In short, there is a lack of tact, perhaps on both sides, which does not conduce to conciliation. Germany looks at the problem from one side and France from the other. They are both nearly right. France says that it does nothing which is not in consonance with the Treaty, and the Treaty which called for reparations and permitted a measure of occupation was altogether legitimate. Germany says that, whatever was justifiable in 1919, it cannot be justifiable today. Unpleasant memories are stirred up, and German threats with regard to the prospects of an Austro-German union, of a denunciation of the Dawes Plan, and so forth, are particularly irritating.

It will be seen, therefore, that the time has come for both France and Germany to undertake another examination of conscience, and to revise arrangements which are onerous. But if such a readjustment is to be effected, there must be good temper displayed on both sides, and foolish speeches and writings should be eschewed. The outlook would be excellent if recriminations were dropped, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand will succeed in signing, as it were, a new lease of the Locarno Pact.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

AFTER living in Adelphi Terrace for thirty years, G. Bernard Shaw has packed up his Lanes and Fens and moved to Whitehall Court. His going illustrates the curious changes that take place in the way a map is viewed by his neighbors as the years bring an altered outlook. Speaking of this phase of Mr. Shaw's busy and always interesting life, the Manchester Guardian comments:

At one time Mr. Shaw's presence in the Adelphi was regarded with suspicion and resentment by the old residents, who associated Socialism with bombs and riots. Today even the most crusty Tory of the Savage Club felt near to weeping at the passing of Mr. Shaw from Adelphi Terrace. For Mr. Shaw had long ago become an institution, part of the old order of things that should never be disturbed, however nice he might disturb other people. Possibly the parties would have been too heart-rending to Mr. Shaw himself, for he has gone to the revolutionary land of Italy where things change every day, though always in one direction.

On Monday, August 1, which is a bank holiday in England and consequently a time of slight industrial activity, one of the most important steps toward the realization of the new electricity scheme was carried out in London. The growth of the electrical industry in England has been more or less chaotic, with each distributing company supplying a different voltage. Under the plans worked out by the electricity commission, the voltages used by all the companies was superseded by a standard voltage of 22,000. The change, while of great importance to the Nation, does not concern the individual user of current. It means that the distributing companies will now take supplies of current in bulk from central generating stations, so that in case of need the Nation's supply of current can be pooled and dealt with to the country's advantage under the direction of the experts who are now giving the entire industry a thorough overhauling.

Shakespeare's villain Iago now has, in name, a modern but highly respected companion in the shape of Iago Fynwy. This name, by the way, was conferred upon J. H. Thomas, ex-errand boy, ex-engine driver and ex-Cabinet Minister, at his installation as an honorary bard during the recent National Welsh Eisteddfod in Anglesey. Iago o Fynwy sounds formidable, but translated into plain English it means nothing more than James of Monmouth or, let us perhaps say Jimmy of Monmouth lest the historically inclined should hark back to the Duke who unsuccessfully rebelled against James II and brought dire disaster to Mr. Thomas' beloved west of England in consequence. Dire disaster of course is the last thing one would associate with Railwayman Jim who in the course of a career during which he has successfully piloted many a cargo even more formidable than railway engines, has amassed quite a number of other appellations in addition to his latest title of Iago o Fynwy. He is, for instance, a Justice of the Peace, Honorary Doctor of Laws of Cambridge University and Honorary Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, not to mention Member of Parliament and of the King's Privy Council.

Mrs. Hilton Philpott (née Russell) who succeeded her husband as Conservative member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, has decided to return to the stage during the Parliamentary recess (i. e. September and October). She stated in an interview that she was going to play the part of Blanche de Veau in W. J. Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond" at the Duke of York's Theater, adding:

It will be an all-British production. I would like to emphasize the fact that my return to the stage will be only temporary, and will in no way interfere with any political engagements I already have. I am simply doing this to help an all-British production during holiday from Parliament. I shall give it up when the House reassembles.

The first successful Channel swim of the year gave London a pleasant thrill, the hero being Edward Temme, a young clerk in a City insurance office and the fourth Englishman to conquer the many miles of rough water between Cape Gris Nez and Dover. He managed to do all his training without interfering in any way with the daily duties of his employment. On the day he made his successful swim he worked until 3 o'clock, and then, receiving a phone message from the coast that conditions appeared favorable, started off and accomplished the feat which has baffled so many fine swimmers. The swim aroused great interest among insurance brokers and their em-

ployees, especially at Lloyd's. Constant reports of Temme's progress were received and when word came that he had landed after being in the water for 14 hours and 29 minutes the Lutine bell, which is only sounded to notify members of events of much more than usual importance, was rung.

There is now on view in the geological department of the Natural History Museum, the skeleton of the largest elephant yet known. Unknown centuries ago he stood 12 feet 7 inches at the shoulder, thus towering above the largest known types of today. When digging a trench fourteen years ago at Upper near Chatham, a party of royal engineers unearthed the bones and unfortunately destroyed some of them before they realized they had found something out of the ordinary. The skeleton is set complete as some of the bones and one tusk were broken up, but the reconstructed framework of this mighty beast gives some idea of an animal which browsed in the forests of Kent in a bygone age.

A swarm of bees in the country and a swarm in a crowded district are two different matters. One made its appearance suddenly on the pavement of a road in New Cotes. A police constable was called, but he had nothing in his regulations telling him how to deal with it. So he reported it to the borough surveyor, who in his dilemma appealed to the town clerk. The clerk was nonplussed but evidently thought there was nothing like going to the highest available authority, so he telephoned to the Ministry of Agriculture. The clerk who took the message probably could not face appealing to a cabinet minister as to how to deal with a swarm of bees on a pavement, so he, too, turned it down. Eventually a local beekeeper armed with head guard, net and smoke-box arrived on the scene and procured a nice swarm of bees for nothing.

One more profession has opened its doors to women, this time an extremely difficult and technical one. Miss C. E. Elam, one of the only two women members of the Iron and Steel Institute, has been awarded the scholarship provided by Sir Robert Hadfield to the Second Triennial Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, which meets in Canada this year. She is now engaged at the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington. One of the professors who formerly taught her said, "A woman in a million. She has launched her bark on a sea hitherto unexplored by women." Miss Elam has told of her experiences thus:

It was purely by chance I took up the study of metallurgy. I wanted to take up war work and went to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. I became absorbed in the work and decided to specialize. I was granted the research fellowship by the Armourers and Brasiers' Company, and came to the Royal School of Mines. At present I am entirely engaged in the scientific investigation of the properties of metals.

Sayings of the week: Diction is an art that should be loved and studied; beautiful speech should be a habit.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

The Bible is not a book, but a library covering more than 1000 years of religious development.—Dr. W. B. Seale.

A stranger often fails to see behind the ironical self-depreciation of the Englishman. Hence the rubbish that is talked abroad about the decline of England.—Prime Minister Baldwin.

Events in the past may be roughly divided into those which probably never happened and those which do not matter.—Dean Inge.

The only hope of peace in the world is more education. Geneva itself is only a form of education. God speed education as a tool and not as a weapon.—Prof. Sir John Adams.

The really first-class men are the men who have been good at second and third-class work.—Sir Maurice Craig.

Only hard workers are really happy.—The Bishop of Peterborough.

Whatever government is in power in this country now, and I believe for a very long time to come, will always strive with everything in its power to avert war.—Lord Reading.

If I had been a Red before I went to Russia, I should not have been a Red when I came back, for the Russian workers, though they are our brothers, are none the less slaves.—Herbert Smith, president British Miners' Federation.